

Law Enforcement News

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DWI checkpoints get boost from Fed safety panel

Support for controversial methods of controlling drunken driving has come from the National Transportation Safety Board, which recommended in a recent report that sobriety checkpoints and administrative license revocation procedures be used as deterrents to DWI.

The report said sobriety checkpoints "are believed to have a high deterrent effect because they preclude drunk drivers from assuming they can avoid police observation by simply driving 'cautiously.'"

Although conceding a lack of data on the effectiveness of sobriety checkpoints in reducing alcohol-related car crashes, the NTSB relied on several studies conducted abroad that showed the technique to be effective.

One such study was conducted in the city of Melbourne, Australia, where during a 1978 checkpoint campaign Australian researchers found "59 percent fewer nighttime fatalities, 39 percent fewer serious injury crashes and 30 percent fewer crash-

involved drivers with blood alcohol content greater than 0.05 percent."

In the United States, statistics from a sobriety checkpoint program conducted in Maryland showed significant decreases in alcohol-related injury accidents, according to the NTSB report.

In Prince Georges County, police began sobriety checkpoints on New Year's Eve, 1981, and deaths from alcohol-related traffic accidents fell 71 percent, from 66 deaths in the first six months on 1981 to 19 deaths for the first six months of 1983.

In Montgomery County, Md., sobriety checkpoints were initiated in October 1981. The NTSB report said "during the latest complete reporting period in which checkpoint operations were conducted (July 1982 to July 1983) only 7 alcohol-related fatal accidents occurred, compared to 28 in the pre-checkpoint year (July 1980 to June 1981) — a decline of 75 percent."

The reports says that where police have handed out question-



An unidentified motorist fails a field sobriety test given by Harris County, Tex., Sheriff's Lieut. Ruben Carrizal (l.) and Deputy D.R. Koch during a 1982 crackdown on drunken drivers. Wide World Photos

naires to gauge public opinion, "positive reactions have been observed from motorists stopped in virtually every jurisdiction where checkpoints have been used." For example, the Maryland State Police reported that 86 percent of motorists surveyed supported the check-

point procedure.

Nationally, the report continued, a 1983 public opinion poll found that 51 percent of those surveyed favored police use of "roadblocks" to detect drunken drivers. "When the question was rephrased dropping the word 'roadblock,' the percent favor-

ing increased to 61 percent," the report said.

The NTSB also supports the use of administrative revocation laws, which are currently in use in 21 states. The report concluded that "administrative revocation laws should contribute to the

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Calif. judge curbs pot-spotting choppers

The conflict between drug enforcement agents and American marijuana growers — who insist that their Constitutional rights to privacy extend to their growing fields — went through another round of judicial debate last month in California, when a U.S. District Court judge ruled that warrantless searches and seizures on private land are unconstitutional.

The ruling left the drug suppliers rejoicing over a decision they saw as "important to protecting the rights of citizens," and law enforcement officials vowing not to let up in their efforts to eradicate marijuana plants from the California coast.

Judge Robert Aguilar ruled October 18 that drug enforcement agents may not enter private property — except open fields — without search warrants. He also barred agents from using helicopters for low-flying searches for marijuana plants on private land.

The case stemmed from a lawsuit filed in September by the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), which charged that Federal, state and local law enforcement officials involved in

CAMP, the two-year-old Campaign Against Marijuana Planting, violated the Constitution in their drug enforcement tactics.

"Roadblocks, detentions, interrogations, destruction and seizure of personal property, warrantless and unjustified searches of homes, to which access was gained by breaking in, and threats to innocent citizens by abusive language and rifles were

authorized or carried out by defendants," the lawsuit charged.

CAMP officials say their agents, working primarily in the Northern California counties of Mendocino, Humboldt and Butte, have seized 147,886 marijuana plants since July, worth as much as \$300,000,000. This figure, they assert, is dwarfed in comparison with the total revenues of the California marijuana industry,

estimated at \$2 billion.

Judge Aguilar found that CAMP agents "on numerous occasions have conducted warrantless searches and seizures," and "used helicopters in violation of the Fourth Amendment" in a way "that may have effectively detained individuals without reasonable suspicion."

Aguilar specifically ruled that helicopters could not be used for

general surveillance purposes; choppers could be used only to take CAMP personnel to and from previously identified sites. During such flights, he said, the helicopters must be at least 500 feet above ground.

Steve Helaey, head of the state's Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, said he did not expect any major interruption of the CAMP effort as a result of the ruling.

"I don't think the ruling will have any effect at all," he said. "I don't see it as a victory for them [marijuana growers] and I don't see it as a defeat for us." Nevertheless, he said, the ruling "will be appealed."

California Attorney General John Van de Kamp said at a recent news conference that he plans to "keep the screws" on marijuana growers. But, he said, "the end of helicopter use — which I don't think this [court decision] would cause — would hurt us greatly."

CAMP agents could use fixed-wing aircraft for surveillance instead of helicopters, Van de Kamp said, but such aircraft could not replace the helicopter function of carrying marijuana

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A sheriff's deputy keeps an eye on a mini-forest of 7-foot sineemilla plants found during a pot hunt in southern Humboldt County, Calif. Wide World Photo

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — A study conducted in Bridgeport showed that more than 3,800 arrest warrants were never served and about half the necessary warrants for serious crimes were never entered on the National Crime Information Computer.

DELAWARE — Damages of \$5,000 each were upheld against the Fenwick Island police chief and an officer who crossed the Maryland state line to arrest a suspected speeder. The speeder sued for false arrest.

MASSACHUSETTS — Horse patrols are being considered for the Worcester Police Department. The patrols would be used for crowd control when major events are held at the Centrum auditorium.

In Boston, nearly two-thirds of the city's 300 police cruisers are unsafe for high-speed chases because of high mileage, worn brakes and defective tires, the Boston Globe has charged.

A ban on hiring state troopers older than 29 amounts to age discrimination, the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission said, requesting a Federal court stay of a state police trainee exam.

Lawrence officials have set up flood lights around the Merrimack Courts housing project in an effort to cut the drug trade there.

Dracut Police Chief Robert Tyrrell, 50, was found shot to death in his office November 1, an apparent suicide.

NEW YORK — State police and Erie County investigators are trying to link confessed mass killer Henry Lee Lucas to more than 50 unsolved state killings.

RHODE ISLAND — The state American Civil Liberties Union has asked the Rhode Island

Supreme Court to prohibit the use of voiceprints as evidence. The case in question arose when voiceprints were used to convict an ex-police officer of criminal negligence in the death of an alcoholic.

VERMONT — Arson has decreased since a state arson squad was formed in 1977, and the number of arrests has tripled, police say.

Southeast

FLORIDA — Six Jacksonville police officers were arrested early this month on charges of running a \$1.8-million gambling operation that included betting on professional and college football.

Gov. Bob Graham and his commissioner of education, Ralph Turlington, have registered their opposition to a campaign to legalize casino gambling and state lotteries. A petition drive is underway to put both legalization proposals on the ballot in 1986.

GEORGIA — Four Cartersville police officers, whose testimony led to the recent indictments of the city's police chief, Paul Whitley, were suspended with pay by City Manager Walter Mahone. Though both the officers' attorney and the Cherokee District Attorney deny the allegations, Mahone has said the men "clandestinely planned the disruption of their superior officers for their own behalf."

NORTH CAROLINA — George L. Miller, 54, was sworn in as acting police chief of North Wilkesboro this month after Chief David Felts was ousted, accused of voiding traffic tickets.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Charleston Mayor Joseph Riley has recommended a mandatory 15-year prison sentence for people convicted of using a gun in a crime. Supporters of the proposed legislation are trying to arrange a

special session of the General Assembly to enact it.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Chicago Police Superintendent Fred Rice has announced an educational campaign, cosponsored by the National Alliance Against Violence, to abolish handgun use except for police. Rice said, "We'd like to see total abolition of handguns in the city as well as in the United States. In order to bring the homicide rate down, we have to have national gun-control laws." Rice estimated that there are some 750,000 legally owned handguns in Chicago, and uncounted thousands of illegal weapons.

INDIANA — The city of Fort Wayne has rebuffed attempts by the Guardian Angels to form a local chapter, refusing to meet with Angels representatives to discuss the idea. Police and local neighborhood watch groups have spoken out against the Angels. Although police officials contend that the city is adequately patrolled, spokesmen for the anticrime patrol said they may yet have a chapter in the city by the end of the year.

MICHIGAN — In Lansing, the Guardian Angels have begun downtown patrols, about a year after the group announced its intention to form a chapter there. Other Michigan cities with Angels chapters are Detroit, Kalamazoo and Benton Harbor.

Inmates at the Ionia Correctional Facility raised \$1,400 to send a leukemia-stricken eight-year-old on a trip to Disney World. The co-chairman of the fund-raising effort, Tom Meagher, a 32-year-old lifer, said the funds came from the sale of plaques made by the members of the facility's Jaycees chapter. The recipient, Danielle Wilson, accompanied her parents to the prison to accept the inmates' gift.

WEST VIRGINIA — Chesapeake Police Chief Marvin Crouch has announced plans to resign, following his arrest this month for drunken driving and his subsequent suspension from the department.

Plains States

IDAHO — The Idaho Sheriffs Association says county officials could face prisoner lawsuits unless jail conditions are improved. The sheriffs say the jails have improper plumbing, poor lighting, are unclean and understaffed.

KANSAS — Chasa Police Chief John Grubb has gone right to the top in his efforts to get a Federal probe of an adoption scam moving along. Grubb has written to President Reagan, asking him to check on the two-year-old investigation of an Arizona adoption agency accused of failing to deliver babies to couples, including 14 couples from Kansas, after fees of \$3,000 to \$10,000 had been paid in advance. The probe has yielded no indictments so far.

Southwest

ARIZONA — The Phoenix City Council has expanded the local police review panel to include civilians and a patrol officer. The changes were recommended by an advisory committee that was appointed after several shootings of minority group members.

OKLAHOMA — Gov. Nigh has appointed Garry McCain, 36, as interim Bryant County Sheriff, to replace Gene Hamptom, who has been convicted of racketeering.

TEXAS — The number of murders reported in Houston decreased 24.5 percent during the first eight months of 1984 as compared with the same figures in 1983. During the first eight months of 1983 there were 400 cases of murder reported, compared to 302 in the same period this year.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — Eight black men have sued the Oakland Police

Department in Federal court, claiming "unprovoked" beatings. They charge that police are indifferent to allegations of brutality.

The 150 inmates at the San Mateo County Jail will be paid \$1 a day for prison jobs, a 33.3 percent pay hike.

A female Hawthorne police officer has been accused of assaulting an unconscious, handcuffed man two years ago after his arrest during a brawl in a local bar, according to an indictment released last month. It is the first time brutality charges have been filed in Los Angeles County against a female officer.

A four-day crackdown in Los Angeles aimed at halting a recent rash of gang-related crime has been deemed a success by police officials, who said they had made 682 arrests. More arrests are expected as the 300-member narcotics task force continues its work.

The Los Angeles Police Department, in an investigation called Operation Lightweight, cracked a \$1-million-a-week bookmaking racket last month, arresting 20 people. Included in the round-up was Peter John Milano, "considered to be the head of organized crime" in Southern California, according to L.A. Police Chief Daryl Gates.

HAWAII — A Federal judge sentenced Honolulu police officers Bernard DeCoito and Benedict Awana to six years in prison for the 1982 beating of a prisoner.

John Henry Felix, who will be stepping down next month after five years as chairman of the Honolulu Police Commission, has said that complaints against police officers should be examined in open hearings. Such complaints are now aired behind closed doors.

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DRINKING AND DRIVING CAN KILL A FRIENDSHIP

NJ trooper's killer among 5 nailed in Ohio

Col. Clinton L. Pagano, Superintendent of the New Jersey State Police, finally got his man this month when Federal Bureau of Investigation and local law enforcement agents apprehended, among other fugitives, one of the two men indicted in the 1981 slaying of New Jersey state trooper Philip Lamomaco.

On November 4, FBI agents in Cleveland, Ohio, arrested five fugitives: Richard Charles Williams, the suspect in the New Jersey case; Raymond Luc Levasseur, who had been on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted list since 1977 for a New England bank robbery; Levasseur's wife, Patricia Gros, who had been sought for questioning in the Lamomaco case; Jaan Karl Laaman, a fugitive from a 1982 case in which he allegedly attempted to shoot two Massachusetts state troopers, and Laaman's wife, Barbara J. Curzi, charged with harboring a fugitive.

Still at large is Thomas William Manning, the second man who had been indicted in the killing of Trooper Lamomaco.

Lamomaco, a highly decorated 32-year-old officer and the father of three children, was shot to death on an isolated stretch of Interstate 80 near the New Jersey-Pennsylvania border on December 21, 1981. After stopping a car for an apparently routine check, he was shot eight times from the vehicle, which witnesses said held two or three men. The weapon used against him, a Browning 9-millimeter semi-automatic pistol, was discovered by FBI agents in the Ohio home of fugitive Thomas William Manning.

The death of Trooper Lamomaco prompted an investigation by the New Jersey State Police that Col. Pagano has called the most intense since the kidnapping of Charles A. Lindbergh's infant son from his New Jersey home in 1932. It was the

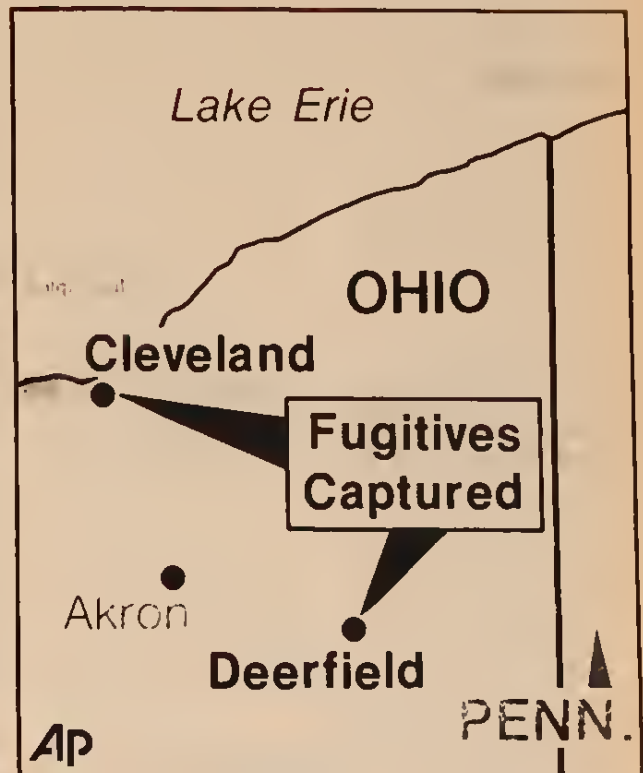
only unresolved case involving the killing of a state trooper in New Jersey State Police history.

Since 1981, the state police have spent well over \$1 million on the case, according to police spokesman Lieut. Joseph Kobus. For this case alone, the state police have maintained a full-time command post in the Town Hall of Knowlton Township, not far from the scene of the murder. Kobus said that at least 15 detectives, and sometimes as many as 250 troopers, have worked exclusively on tracking suspects.

In addition, state police detectives were assigned to a Boston-based, 16-member task force composed of FBI agents and investigators from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont that has been working on the case for the last three years.

During the manhunt, the New Jersey State Police sought public help by mailing more than a

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Map shows the area of northeastern Ohio where the five fugitives were taken into custody. Wide World Photos



Three of the captured fugitives (l. to r.): Jaan Karl Laaman, Raymond Luc Levasseur and Richard Williams.

NYPD use of force criticized in wake of eviction shooting

The fatal shooting on October 29 of a 66-year-old woman by a New York City police officer has prompted a fresh outcry against abuse of deadly force, a series of investigations, and the formulation of new NYPD rules regarding the disarming of emotionally disturbed people.

The incident began when a city marshal, accompanied by Housing Authority officers, went to Eleanor Bumpurs' Bronx apartment to evict her for rent delinquency. When she refused to admit them and made threats through the locked door, the city police were notified and five Emergency Service Unit officers and a sergeant responded. Emergency Service Unit members are trained to deal with situations involving an armed person believed to be mentally disturbed.

Police said the officers broke into the apartment and tried to restrain Mrs. Bumpurs, who was described as about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighing 300 pounds, and "violent and uncontrollable." When she lunged at one of the of-

ficers with a 10-inch carving knife, Officer Stephen Sullivan, 43, a 19-year veteran of the department, fired two rounds from his shotgun. Mrs. Bumpurs died shortly after entering a hospital Emergency Room.

Police officials defended the officers' handling of the situation, saying they had followed the department guidelines for dealing with mentally disturbed people. Those guidelines, adopted in 1979, emphasize that "deadly physical force" is to be used only as "a last resort" to protect the lives of officers who may be in danger.

Deputy Chief John P. Lowe said the officers had decided against using Chemical Mace against the woman because "the theory was that she was elderly and we would be able to handle her without too much trouble." When Mrs. Bumpurs' resistance proved stronger than expected, the officers had no room to use a net and decided not to use tear gas because neighbors would have to be removed, Lowe said.

Asked in an interview why the

officer had not fired a warning shot, Chief Lowe said, "Our officers are not allowed to fire warning shots. They are trained to hit on the target, not a leg or arm, but the main part of the body."

In response to the incident, Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward has ordered a revision in the rules for disarming the emotionally disturbed, in effect placing matters in the hands of superior officers.

In an official statement, Ward said: "The modified procedure will require that whenever an emotionally disturbed person believed to be armed or violent is contained or can be contained to the extent that the person poses no immediate threat or danger to any person, no further action will be taken until the precinct commander or duty captain arrives and evaluates the situation."

Mrs. Bumpurs' relatives have denied that she was emotionally disturbed, but a spokesman for the city's Human Resources Administration said a staff psychiatrist had examined Mrs.

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New currency eyed to foil counterfeiters

Imagine the staid, bewigged face of good old George Washington on the \$1 bill suddenly transformed into holographic, three-dimensional color.

It's not as unlikely a prospect as you might think. Holograms are among the possibilities being considered by Treasury Department officials to thwart counterfeiters of American currency.

What has the Bureau of Engraving and Printing particularly worried is a new generation of copying machines that can duplicate in several colors and in fine detail. In 1978, when the private sector began research and development of these high-performance copiers, a joint task force was created by the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Australia to study the possible counterfeiting threat to those nations' currencies.

According to Peter H. Daly, deputy director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the task force concluded that "before the end of this decade, there would be commercialization of a new generation of high-fidelity copiers that would endanger currencies."

Researcher Joseph E. Sheldrick of Batelle Laboratories, a firm that has been involved in developing the new copiers, said the laboratory hired sociologists to determine how much duplication of currency there might be as a result of the new copier technology. Their research, Sheldrick said, indicated that law enforcement could have a proliferation of counterfeiters on its

hands in the near future.

Most people, the sociologists said, would not do any significant counterfeiting. Twenty-five to 50 percent of people with access to copiers would duplicate currency but would not try to pass it, Sheldrick said. One half of 1 percent of the people with financial or personal problems would be tempted to copy and pass money. Another one half of 1 percent, he said, would copy and pass money to satisfy a grudge, perhaps against a store or other business.

"Less than that — two people out of 10,000 — will become professional counterfeiters, using copiers instead of printing presses," Sheldrick said. "Even if you take those small numbers, it is a horrendous problem. Now there is a problem of a few people making a lot of counterfeit money. Later it could be a lot of people making a few pieces."

Daly said the Treasury Department is considering the following alternatives to make U.S. currency harder to copy:

1 A delicate multicolored pastel tint on the margins on the portrait side of the bills, which not even the most advanced machines could duplicate accurately;

2 A "security thread" running vertically on a side margin that could be seen when the currency was held up to the light but could not be seen while the bill was lying flat and therefore could not be copied. Such threads are already in use in British pounds and in

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People and Places

Want a piece of candy?

Police enticing children into strange cars? Sounds unlikely, but in Bethel, Conn., that's what's going on.

It's really an educational test, says Bethel Police Chief John P. Basile, who came up with the idea as a way of helping parents to see if their "Don't talk to strangers" lessons have sunk in.

"We're encouraging people in the community to put their child to the test," the chief said. He has invited parents to arrange with the police department for their child to be playing outside their home at a certain time. While the parents watch from a window, an officer in plain clothes and in an unmarked police car will stop and offer the child candy.

If the child refuses the candy and calls the parents, Basile says a reward for the child should be forthcoming. If the child accepts the candy, however, then parents will know their lessons about strangers have to be reinforced.

"The only way to know if a child understands about strangers is to test it out," Basile said.

Billed as a crime prevention method, the idea has received approval from area law enforcement officials. Gerard Hance, police chief of Easton, Conn., said the idea is "innovative. If a department has the time and the manpower, it seems like a good way to reinforce what is taught at homes and in the schools. I support anything that helps the communication link between the community and the police."

Miscarriage of justice

Miscarriages are off-limits in Police Chief Charles E. Craig's book. Craig, the chief of the Chester Township, Ohio, police force, is the target of a lawsuit brought by former township police officer Madeleine Schneider who claims she was fired because her two miscarriages made her "unreliable" in Craig's eyes.

According to the suit, when Craig learned Schneider was pregnant in January 1983, he allegedly questioned her about the conflict "a baby would present to her employment." She miscarried on January 11, 1983, and returned to

work January 17, according to the suit.

After her second miscarriage in July 1983, she allegedly was refused permission to return to work except for one hour. Craig fired her September 2, 1983.

Schneider's husband, officer Robert Schneider, is also party to the suit. He claims he was demoted from sergeant to patrolman when Craig learned his wife had filed a discrimination charge with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in September 1983.

"It was an old way of thinking: that husbands ought to control their wives," said the couple's lawyer, Steven W. Gard, a professor at Cleveland State University's Cleveland-Marshall School of Law. "It's one of the most outrageous cases I've seen in 10 years of practice."

The Schneiders are seeking back pay, unspecified compensatory and punitive damages and an injunction preventing the defendants from discriminating against Mrs. Schneider.

Fire me? I quit!

Before Shaker Heights, Ohio, Mayor Stephen J. Alfred had a chance to fire him, Police Commander Joseph M. Deoma resigned last month in the wake of allegations that he was running a security guard scam.

Deoma, 49, second in command of the Shaker Heights Police Department and a 22-year veteran, is alleged to have operated an informal organization of Shaker Heights police officers. Called the Shaker Security Group, the organization's major client was the Shaker Heights School District.

According to Mayor Alfred, Deoma had the 15 officers billing the school system for security guard work during times when they were scheduled and paid for police duty.

Deoma and the officers involved are under investigation by the office of town Law Director Margaret Anne Cannon. Investigator Ralph King said dollar losses to the city and the school district have not yet been determined.

Lieut. James T. Brosius, a 14-year Shaker Heights police officer who was most recently a shift commander in the patrol division, has been named acting deputy chief by Police Chief George J. Lamboy.



Six-year sentence

One good tip for another

When he won \$6 million in the New York State Lotto game in April, Det. Robert Cunningham of the Dohhs Ferry, N.Y., Police Department said he would give half the winnings to a waitress who had helped him pick the winning numbers.

"We were kidding around," said Cunningham, 55, "and I told her if we won, it could be her tip."

The waitress, Phyllis Penzo, 48, has quit her job and bought a house with her half of the first of the state's 20 annual payments of about \$286,000 (less taxes).

Cunningham has invested his money and continues to head the four-man detective bureau in Dohhs Ferry, because he likes the work. "I don't really want to pack the job in," he said. His wife, Gina, still works as a hookkeeper, because, Cunningham says, "She's been so used to it, it would be tough to give it up."

As for future Lotto payments, they will be split with Mrs. Penzo too, Cunningham says: "Yup, right down the line for 20 years. You have to live with yourself."

Sonny skies out of office

Union City, Tenn., Police Chief Raymond "Sonny" Hutchens resigned last month and accepted

Khalil-Ullah Al-Muhayim (standing, with white cap) prepares to cast his ballot November 6 along with fellow prisoners at the American Legion Hall at the Tennessee State Prison in Nashville. Al-Muhayim, who is serving a 210-year sentence for armed robbery, was running as an independent candidate for the U.S. Senate seat vacated by Howard Baker.

Wide World Photo

a job with the city planning department at what City Manager Don Thornton called "a significant pay cut."

According to Thornton, Hutchens told the city administration in a letter "that after 15 years as police chief he felt it would be in the best interests of the city and himself to request the transfer to another department," Thornton said.

Hutchens came under fire this fall for his department's handling of a September 29 traffic accident involving a National Guard recruiter. The recruiter, Charles Graham, was driving a military car that struck another vehicle in an accident.

Graham was originally charged with driving under the influence of alcohol, and was held in custody overnight after he registered .26 on an intoximeter.

The DUI charge was dismissed about 15 hours later when the department's investigating officer, Perry Barfield, reduced the charge to following too closely.

Some local residents and police officers complained that Graham may have received favored treatment because Hutchens is a National Guardsman.

But District Attorney General David Hayes investigated the incident and found no wrongdoing on Hutchens's part. Barfield, however, was given a written reprimand.

Police Capt. David Rhoades, an 11-year veteran of the force, has been named interim chief while a search is conducted. Thornton said the city will begin taking applications "a little farther" down the line."

Wanderlust at DoJ?

A good number of Justice Department regulars have announced their post-election intentions to seek employment elsewhere, according to a recent article in The New York Times.

First on the list is Attorney General William French Smith, who has been waiting impatiently to leave for the past year. Smith agreed to stay at his post when the confirmation of Edwin Meese 3d as his successor was delayed by an inquiry into the Presidential counselor's finances.

Now, with President Reagan securely ensconced in the White House for another term, the changing of the guard in the Attorney General's office can't be far away. Smith has said he plans to rejoin the Los Angeles headquarters of his former law firm, Gihson, Dunn & Crutcher.

Smith's Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel, Theodore B. Olson, has just been named partner-in-charge of Gihson, Dunn, Olson, who came to the Justice Department from Gihson, Dunn in California, plans to stay on in Washington as head of that firm's newly expanded D.C. offices.

Robert A. McConnell, the Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs, also intends to leave the Justice Department for private practice in Washington.

Deputy Attorney General

What They Are Saying

'I wish it never happened. But we do not expect our police officers to commit suicide.'

New York Deputy Police Chief John P. Lowe, commenting on the fatal police shooting of a woman during her eviction from a housing project. (3:1)

People and Places

Carol Dinkins, the highest-ranking woman in Justice Department history, has promised to stay until the end of her term. Rumors circulating in Justice Department corridors say that if Meese fails to win confirmation, the top spot could fall to Dinkins, making her the first woman to become Attorney General.

William Bradford Reynolds, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division, says he has not made any decisions about his future.



Reynolds

However, the rumors swirling around his office have it that he may shoot for the position of Solicitor General, in which he would handle all the Government's cases before the Supreme Court.

The present Solicitor General, Rex E. Lee, says he may consider

going back to private practice because of financial considerations. His public service job, though enjoyable, does not pay enough to raise seven children, three of them college age, he says.

Docking in Portsmouth

Joseph S. Koziol Jr., 48, was sworn in as chief of police for the Portsmouth, Va., Police Department on October 15 after successfully navigating a tough evaluation process that included essay questions, small group discussions, written exercises, situation analysis, mock press interviews and interviews with a five-member evaluation panel.



Koziol

Koziol most recently served as police chief in Mentor, Ohio, a

position he held since August, 1981. Before that, he was chief of police for the village of Carol Stream, Ill., from July 1972 to July 1974.

He is a graduate of the Traffic Police Administration Training Program, the Traffic Institute and has a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Illinois Institute of Technology.

Barely acquitted

"Defendant Wins Suit With Pants Down" was the headline in the local Covington, Ky., newspaper, describing a most unusual courtroom scene.

The lawsuit was brought by a Taylor Mill, Ky., couple, who had been quarreling for weeks with a man on their street. The couple alleged in a criminal complaint that their neighbor had "mooned" them by pulling down his pants and showing them his buttocks last month.

They testified in District Judge Wilfrid Schroder's courtroom that they saw a brown mole on their neighbor's posterior, calling it "as big as a half dollar."

The neighbor's attorney, Mark Bubbenzer, immediately interjected that his 35-year-old client has no mole.

To get down to the bare essentials of the case, Bubbenzer offered to have his client show the court his posterior.

"Both had said they observed the mole, and swore it was there," the judge said later. "It was a

matter of identification.

"So we cleared the courtroom — except for the attorneys — and had him bare his buttocks and there was nothing there. I decided right then and there whose testimony to believe," the judge said.

The defendant was acquitted of a charge of harassment.

Asian gang wars

John D. Elder, police chief of Monterey Park, Calif., has put in a plea to the Federal Government to take a more active role in efforts to combat extensive Asian gang activity and money-laundering operations in his city.

In a statement to the President's Commission on Organized Crime, which held three days of hearings last month on emerging crime groups, Elder said, "The Asian gangs are struggling for control of the lucrative criminal enterprises in the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley, including gambling, illegal alien smuggling, extortion, protection and narcotics distribution rackets."

In addition, he said, "there is \$1.5 million to \$2 million being laundered by various banks in our city, about which we're able to do nothing."

Elder said his department is unable to cope with these problems because of their "international scope. While I can control street crime," he said, "I can't control the racketeering-type crime."

The prohibitions against wiretapping by non-Federal agencies make it imperative that the Federal agencies step in and lend a hand, he said. "If we don't address this problem strongly," he said, "Asian organized crime will end up being the No. 1 organized crime problem in North America within the next five years."

Singled out

Former Albuquerque, N. Mex., police officer Greg MacAleese is among 272 people honored in the December issue of Esquire magazine, which is recognizing 210 men and 62 women under the age of 40 who are outstanding in the arts, business, education, sports, politics and science.

MacAleese, picked from among 5,000 nominations in a two-year, \$500,000 search for "men and women under 40 who are changing America," won Esquire's attention for patching up police/citizen relations and solving thousands of crimes with his Crime Stoppers program.

As a patrol officer in Albuquerque, MacAleese was frustrated by the alienation of cops from the citizens they serve. "Police cars drive around in the summer with the windows rolled up and the air

conditioning on, and they drive around in winter with the windows rolled up and the heater on," he said. "There's very little interaction between the guys in uniform and the citizens."

From talking with other patrol officers, he found that the officers were also unhappy with the situation. "The biggest complaint," he said, "was that we weren't getting much support from the citizens."

MacAleese set out to find a solution, and Crime Stoppers was born. The program included guarantees of anonymity to protect reluctant witnesses, crime reenactments and monetary rewards. In a six-month trial run of the program, the success was overwhelming.

"My six-month target was 25 cases solved and \$50,000 in stolen property recovered," MacAleese said. "We actually solved 175 cases and recovered \$200,000 in property."

The Crime Stoppers concept is now alive in 550 communities, and MacAleese has moved to Austin, Tex., to coordinate 120 Crime Stoppers programs statewide.

In being chosen as one of the "Best of the New Generation," MacAleese will be in the company of such other honorees as astronaut Sally K. Ride, basketball star Julius Erving, actress Meryl Streep and Reagan Administration budget director David Stockman.

The editor in chief of Esquire, Phillip Moffitt, described the new American heroes as possessing "a can-do attitude, which reflects the person's belief that he or she can make a difference."

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Foreign affairs

An unidentified London hobby gets a double dose of international charm from two contestants in the 1984 Miss World beauty pageant, held on November 15 in London. The two contestants are Janet Clymer (L), who is Miss Guam, and Bhagya Gunasinghe, who is Miss Sri Lanka.

Wide World Photo

China Diary: East meets West in Taiwanese law enforcement

By Dick Ward
and Matt Rodriguez

TAIPEI, Taiwan — In contrast to the lack of modernization evident throughout much of Southeast Asia, particularly in mainland China, the Republic of China (Taiwan) and Hong Kong police stand as exceptions. The Republic of China (ROC), which still claims sovereignty over the mainland, traces its existence back to 1912, accepting Sun Yat-sen as its founding father. But it was not until after World War II that the country in exile, occupying the island of Taiwan and several smaller islands, began to make its mark in world affairs.

There are about 20 million people on Taiwan, occupying approximately 14,000 square miles, making it one of the most densely populated islands in Asia. The police structure, which is centralized, provides some autonomy to government officials in the cities, particularly the two largest cities, Taipei (population about two million) and Kaohsiung (1.2 million).

One is struck immediately by the comparisons with Western standards, both in the demeanor of the people, and in the police structure, which is modeled along military lines. There are essentially two methods to enter police service: as a police officer, upon examination and completion of one

year of training in a Police Academy; or as a commissioned officer, usually with the rank of lieutenant, after four years of study at the Central Police College, which is located in modern facilities outside the city of Taipei.

There is some opportunity for those in the lower ranks, who can achieve the rank of sergeant, to move into the higher officer ranks through a special examination, and upon the recommendation of a superior, after completion of three years of police service. This is followed by two years of study at the police college.

Commissioner Yen Shih-si of the Taipei Police department is a no-nonsense veteran of the police service, who believes strongly in a rigid disciplinary approach to police work. He notes that police work in Taiwan is difficult, particularly for those working at what is termed the "substation" level. Police officers assigned to substations will ordinarily work an eight-hour tour of duty on the street, six days a week, but must also stand by at the station during the time they are not on post. This means that they are only permitted to be at home one day a week, a hardship which, according to Commissioner Yen, frequently makes it difficult to recruit police officers.

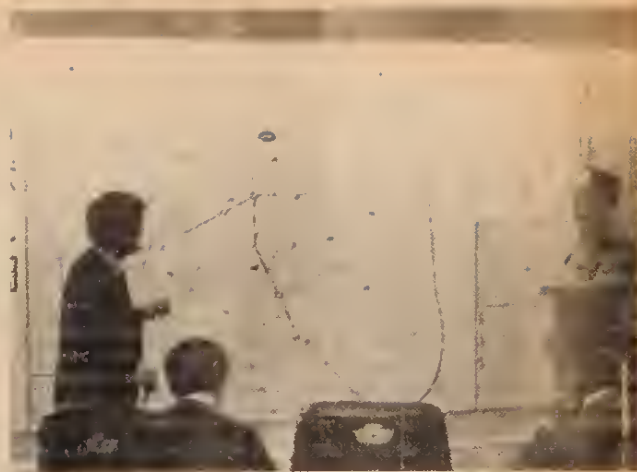
There does not appear to be

such a problem in recruiting individuals to attend the police college. Only five percent of all applicants are selected, and they must agree to serve for at least six years after graduation. However, it should be noted that this service does not exempt one from military service, which is comparable in terms of time commitments.

The individual who completes the course of study at the police college (about five percent wash out) is selected to serve in one of several specialty areas, and may be assigned to any of the locations on the islands where the police are present. An individual may specialize in patrol, criminal investigation, traffic, special armed assignments, or in one of the transportation areas (airports, harbors, or railroads).

From an American perspective, there are some problems in common between our two countries. There has been an increasing crime rate on the island, although by most big city standards in the United States it is not high. Statistics indicate that there are between 20 and 25 crimes per 10,000 population. The ratio of police to citizens is about one officer for every 500 citizens.

According to several sources, there is some problem with police corruption, especially at the lower ranks, where the salary is less



Police deployment patterns in major Taiwanese cities affords the opportunity to cut off major roadways during the commission of a crime to apprehend the criminals.
R.H. Ward

than \$3,000 a year. This salary is good by most standards in Southeast Asia, and even in Taiwan. However, this is also a bustling economy, where material goods are readily available if one can afford them. The pay of officers is somewhat higher, and there is also continued emphasis on training and development, which includes attendance at overseas courses. For example, each year, three or four officers are selected to attend the one-year course offered by Northwestern University's Traffic Institute. The Central Police College also offers an in-service program as well as specialized training.

It is always difficult to measure the relationship between the police and the public, and over the years there has been some press

criticism of harsh tactics and official repression orchestrated by the main political party, the Kuomintang, which has been in power since Chiang Kai-shek moved his forces to the island in 1949.

A recent newspaper article indicated that four dissidents had recently been released from prison, but there was no widespread evidence of either political dissent or general dissatisfaction with the police.

Although police powers are somewhat broader than in the United States, they are not nearly as broad as those exercised by the police on the mainland. The police do have the power to mete out some forms of punishment, such as detention for not more than

Continued on Page 8

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Safetyrama bring DWI message home to kids

By Ernest J. Cipullo

If every child in every car would speak up when he sees an adult commit a driving violation, there would be fewer traffic accidents. This belief was the motivating force behind the Garden City, N.Y., Police Department's development and implementation of "Safetyrama," a program designed to educate children from kindergarten through second grade on traffic safety and the effects of driving while intoxicated. Children are impressionable, receptive and persuasive, and valuable lessons learned at an early age remain throughout the teenage years and adulthood.

Det. Jim Bosco, a 23-year-old veteran of the department who is the creator of the Safetyrama program, is a firm believer in "kid power." Just as many advertising campaigns conducted by major manufacturers are geared toward children who have an uncanny ability to convince parents to purchase a certain food product or toy, so does Det. Bosco believe that children can make their parents or other adults drive more safely or not drive at all if they have been drinking.

The New York State Governor's Traffic Safety Committee authorized a \$118,000 grant to the Nassau County Traffic Safety Board in support of the Safetyrama concept. This grant enabled educators to institute the program in classrooms throughout Nassau County, just east of New York City.

Safetyrama is designed to help children become more aware of traffic safety. The program increases a student's sensitivity to the importance of the necessity of "buckling up" with seat belts, and the meanings of the regulatory traffic signs they see on the street. The goal of the pro-

gram is to produce less reckless young pedestrians in the present and more careful drivers and passengers in the future.

Without leaving the classroom, students role-play the parts of trucks, cars, bicycles, and even police officers. It is especially important that some students have an opportunity to role play a police officer, as this leads to a better understanding and respect for the police and their safety functions. Upon successful completion of the course, each child receives a safety license, or as Det. Bosco calls it, "an official backseat driver's license."

Unlike most traffic safety programs designed for children, Safetyrama also teaches the youngsters the meaning of driving while intoxicated and the menace drunken drivers create. The students of the program may be too young to drive, but they are old enough to learn that drinking and driving don't mix. Safetyrama teaches this old message with a new approach.

To help educate young people to the realization that alcohol and driving are dangerous, the program includes a special storybook on "The Misadventures of Wags, Freckles, and Spot," three dogs who find spilled cans of beer in an alley. The two dogs that lapped up the beer are later found "sleeping it off" by the police and are hauled away to the city pound for their own safety, leaving their "sober" friend behind.

The story is used to stress the effects of alcohol on judgment and physical movement and is followed by a question-and-answer period to make sure the message is clearly understood. It is especially important for the child to learn to distinguish what is safe and what is dangerous and what can happen to someone who

is driving while intoxicated. When asked what beer can do to you, one second grader commented, "While you're driving, it can hurt your eyesight and you could hit another person or hit a tree and kill yourself."

As with the traffic safety portion of the program, the driving-while-intoxicated phase also includes role-playing on the DWI course. The road course is set up in the classroom, and two students are selected to act as a truck driver and a driver who is intoxicated. Both students start on different roadways and go through the course at the same time. The DWI driver fails to obey the traffic signs, turning into the path of the truck. The "accident" is followed by a discussion of the results of driving while intoxicated, including an explanation of why it is against the law to drive in such a condition. As one student stated when asked what he learned, "Drunk driving on the road is really dangerous and it can damage your brain."

At the end of the program, each student receives a STOP DWI safety pet that he can place on his bicycle or on the dashboard of his parent's car.

The DWI education program does not stop at the elementary school level, however. At the high school level, an intensive DWI program starts with a procedure or a vehicle stop relative to driving while intoxicated. Students participate in a role-playing simulation of a street test, being placed under arrest, handcuffed, and transported to the central testing unit.

In conjunction with the DWI role playing, there is a DWI slide film presentation, which consists of a series of slides on car crashes, broken bodies, morgue scenes, arrests, and methods of survival.

The narrative is bold and hard-hitting, and readily makes the high school students stop and take notice.

Children can talk safe driving to their parents or other adults if they know traffic safety rules and regulations. By teaching them about one of the problems of the real world — drunken driving — at an early age and making them

aware of the seriousness of the problem, the children can be influential in decreasing the number of traffic-related injuries and deaths that occur on our nation's streets and highways each year.

(Ernest J. Cipullo is commissioner of the Garden City, N.Y., Police Department.)



1st Police Officer: I'll have to call the pound to come and take care of these dogs.

2nd Police Officer: By the looks of all the beer they've lapped up, they're going to be dizzy and sick for a long time.

1st Police Officer: We certainly wouldn't want them to stay on the street in a dizzy condition. They might get hit by a car, or cause an accident.

An instructional panel from "The Misadventures of Freckles, Wags and Spot."
Det. Jim Bosco, 1983

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China Diary: Eastern, Western influences in Taiwanese policing

Continued from Page 6

seven days, minor fines and compulsory labor up to eight hours. However, an individual may appeal a police decision, and the "sentence" will be postponed until a review of the case by an administrative court.

The ROC also has a major investigative unit operating under the auspices of the judiciary. In many respects, it is operationally similar to the FBI. It appears to have been provided with a significant budget and is known as the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB), and numbers over 2,000 investigative specialists.

The MJIB has a highly sophisticated crime laboratory with state-of-the-art technology. More important, their functions cover a broad spectrum of offenses and suspected offenses including, counterespionage, police and governmental corruption, counterfeiting, narcotics in-

vestigations, major white-collar crime and more. With respect to police corruption, MJIB operates a 24-hour hot line to accept citizen complaints of police misconduct (only where citizens identify themselves). Investigations and, where appropriate, prosecutions follow. In essence the MJIB can be assigned to any case or offense at the direction of the courts.

In many ways the people of Taiwan are fiercely independent, valuing both their freedom and the concept of free enterprise. In the two major cities there are more privately owned automobiles and motor scooters than in most Southeast Asian countries. On a per capita income basis, Taiwan ranks as a leader in this part of the world. Of particular interest is a strong emphasis on education. Currently one in four people on the island are in some kind of an educational program.

The police official in Taiwan is constantly aware of the potential threat from the mainland. In recent years, the normalization of relations between the United States and mainland China has irked many Taiwanese officials, but it does appear to have opened some doors which have permitted people to find out about relatives on the mainland. There are still no official relationships between the People's Republic and the ROC, and most people seem to be taking a wait-and-see attitude.

(Richard H. Ward is vice chancellor for administration of the University of Illinois at Chicago. Matt Rodriguez is deputy superintendent, technical services, of the Chicago Police Department. They spent four weeks in the Far East this summer as part of an American study group sponsored by the Eisenhower Foundation.)

NYPD deadly-force practice scrutinized after shooting

Continued from Page 3

Bumpurs four days before her death and had found that she had "serious emotional problems."

The case is being investigated by the police department and by a grand jury under the office of Bronx District Attorney Mario M. Merola. In addition, Mrs. Bumpurs' relatives have hired two former Bronx assistant district attorneys to do an independent investigation.

The New York Civil Liberties

Union has gone further, calling for a special state prosecutor to oversee the grand jury investigation. "This is a classic case where clearly an option other than firearms should have been used," said Richard Emery, ACLU staff counsel.

Chief Lowe described the incident in less clear-cut terms. "It's a tragedy," he said. "I wish it never happened. But we do not expect our police officers to commit suicide."

Judge puts crimp in Calif. drug enforcement

Continued from Page 1

plants out of the fields.

"Our goal is to keep up the pressure and basically force people out of the business" of growing marijuana, Van de Kamp said. He projected a total CAMP

seizure this year of 650,000 marijuana plants, as compared with 150,000 last year.

Helsey of the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement optimistically predicted that the change in weather this fall will have a greater impact on CAMP efforts than the Federal ruling. Because of the colder weather in Northern California, he said, this year's marijuana harvest — by growers and by agents — is nearing an end.

Federal safety panel hails DWI checkpoints

Continued from Page 1

deterrence of drunk driving" provided certain procedures are followed.

"First and most importantly," the report said, "administrative revocation laws should make license suspensions routine for nearly all arrested drunk drivers and those who refuse a chemical test. Thus the likelihood of an immediate and significant penalty for the DWI offense is increased."

"A secondary effect should be to encourage police to increase DWI arrests by ensuring that the DWI offenders they apprehend are penalized. Currently," the report said, "many police officers are discouraged by the widespread practice of plea bargaining and dismissals of DWI cases."

To study the effects of a combined program of sobriety checkpoints and administrative revocation, the NTSB looked at the state of Delaware, which in 1983 implemented a toughened DWI law enforced by both control

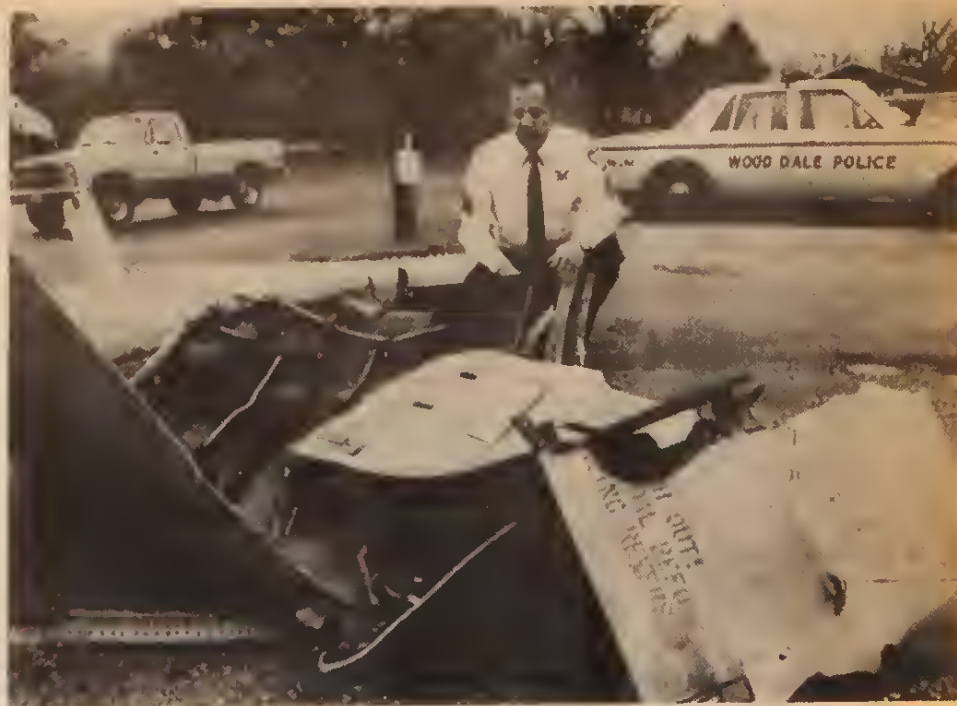
strategies.

The study reports: "During 1983, 84 sobriety checkpoints were established by the Delaware State Police resulting in 15,469 vehicles stopped. Of these, 890 were detained for further investigation and 295 DUI arrests were made."

"Also during 1983, as a result of the administrative revocation procedure, the licenses of 96 percent of the drivers arrested were revoked."

Accident statistics in Delaware are also "encouraging," the report said.

"Between 1982 and 1983, there was a 13.8 percent decline in total fatal accidents and a 17.3 percent decline in alcohol-involved fatal accidents." Injury accidents involving accidents declined by 21.9 percent in the same period, "despite an 8 percent increase in sales of fuel in Delaware, indicating that the reduction could not be explained by reduced travel."



The sky is falling

Sgt. Walter McNeela of the Wood Dale, Ill., Police Department examines a piece of a United Airlines DC-10 that fell into a Wood Dale resident's yard last month. The airplane had just taken off from nearby O'Hare Airport when the engine cowl came off.

Wide World Photo

NJ cop killer netted in raid

Continued from Page 3

million fliers, photographs, descriptive circulars and other materials to newspapers, schools, gasoline stations, doctors' offices, car dealers, weapons sellers, truckers' and outdoors magazines and other institutions throughout the United States and Canada.

The FBI agents in charge of the investigation did not reveal whether the arrests were the result of a tip or were the culmination of the months of information-gathering. But during the course of the investigation, thousands of tips from all 50 states and nearly all of Canada's provinces were received at the command post in Knowlton Township. The pursuit of these leads led to the arrests of at least 50 fugitives wanted in unrelated cases.

Col. Pagano was only slightly more forthcoming than the FBI spokesman as to how the fugitives were found. While avoiding specifics, the superintendent said, "All we're saying is that the lead was originally picked up in Connecticut, expanded through New Jersey and then to the FBI. We were working in

Ohio for six weeks before we got a break."

Several of the captured Ohio fugitives have been linked to bombings in New York and New England during the past two years that were claimed by the United Freedom Front. In hearings in New York City earlier this month, FBI Agent James R. Lyons testified that searches of the fugitives' Ohio homes had turned up bomb-making booklets, timing devices for bombs, and copies of United Freedom Front communiques identical to those distributed after six of the bombings.

Hearings are underway to extradite Richard Charles Williams, the suspect in the Lamonaco case, to New Jersey for trial. Meanwhile, 13 New Jersey state troopers, along with FBI agents

and other task force members, are keeping up the search for the remaining fugitive, Manning, who is believed to have fled his rented home in New Lyme, Ohio, with his wife and three children.

In fleeing his house just steps ahead of the police, Manning reportedly left behind the 9mm. pistol used to murder Trooper Lamonaco.

Many questions in the cases will remain unanswered until the FBI completes its investigation. "We can't go into the significance of what we think the connection is between these people," FBI spokesman John Dunn said at a New York City news conference November 6. "That's going to be one of the objectives of our investigation. There's going to be a lot of working backward and filling in the blanks for many months to come."



Richard Charles Williams (2d from left), wanted for the 1981 murder of a New Jersey state trooper, is led from Federal court in Cleveland after appearing before a magistrate.

Wide World Photo

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The role of the Government as co-conspirator

The first Monday in October (the traditional start-up date of the United States Supreme Court term) has come and gone. The nine Justices have begun hearing arguments on appeals, including criminal law cases.

While waiting for the first of the 1984 term decisions to be announced, let's shift our sights from Cass Gilbert's beautiful



Supreme Court Briefs

Jonah Trichwasser

marble palace of justice in the nation's capital to the lower Federal courts for this week's cases of interest:

It Takes Two To Tango

Legislatures across the country have made the crime of criminal conspiracy a separate offense because collective antisocial activity is perceived to be a somewhat greater risk to the public than individual criminal

actions (see *Sears v. U.S.*, 343 F.2d 139 [1965]).

But what happens when one of the two conspirators turns out to be a Government agent? The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has held that there cannot be a conspiracy of one. A conspiracy, that court ruled, requires a criminally motivated agreement to act between at least two individuals who genuinely intend to carry out the agreement's criminal objective.

The Facts of the Case

Manny Banda, a paid informer for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, obtained the telephone number of the defendant Hilda Escobar de Bright to solicit assistance in importing heroin from Mexico. Banda met with the defendant and persuaded her to drive immediately to Mexico. The defendant testified at the trial that she drove to Mexico only because she felt threatened by Banda and that she did not know he intended to import heroin. After the defendant drove back across the border, her 17-year-old son Francisco entered the automobile. The car was stopped by U.S. Customs

agents and four ounces of heroin were found on Francisco.

In reversing the defendant's conviction for conspiracy to import heroin with intent to distribute, the court noted: "A conspiracy is defined as an agreement between two or more people to commit an unlawful act, see, e.g., *Iannelli v. U.S.*, 420 U.S. 770, 777 (1975). . . which arguably requires some form of a 'meeting of minds.' *Krulwicht v. U.S.*, 336 U.S. 440, 448 (1949) (Jackson, J., concurring). There is neither a true agreement nor a meeting of minds when an individual 'conspires' to violate the law with only one other person and that person is a Government agent. In short, the formal requirements of the crime of conspiracy have not been met unless an individual conspires with at least one bona fide co-conspirator."

The court went on to admonish that "Allowing a government agent to form a conspiracy with only one other party would create the potential for law enforcement officers to 'manufacture' conspiracies when none would exist absent the Government's presence."

The court's holding is a clear warning to law enforcement officials everywhere that in criminal conspiracies as well as on the dance floor, it takes two to tango. (*U.S. v. Escobar DeBright*, No. 81-1648.)

Bullhorn Bullying

One evening, the sheriff's

department of Morgan County, Tenn., received a complaint about target shooting at a public park. Responding to the call, Sheriff Reynolds saw five or six people, including the defendant John Henry Morgan, loading guns into the trunk of a blue Cadillac. Sheriff Reynolds told them a complaint had been received about their activity. The sheriff asked the group to leave the park and they complied.

While waiting for the group to leave, the sheriff was approached by an unidentified observer who said that Morgan's group had commented they would "kill any law" who tried to arrest them. The observer said that the trunk of the Cadillac was filled with machine guns, pistols and shotguns. Sheriff Reynolds broadcasted a radio alert, incorporating the bystander's warning.

Some time later, the defendant's Cadillac was spotted at the home of Morgan's mother by a city police officer. The officer saw several people get out of the car and carry an assortment of weapons into the home. Assistant Police Chief Alcorn directed some officers to remain on guard around the home while he and other officers met in a local coffee shop to assess the situation. After waiting for the Morgan County officers to arrive, Alcorn drove his car with the lights off into the yard of the Morgan home, blocking the Cadillac. At the same time, other officers surrounded

the house. Alcorn flooded the house with spotlights and summoned Morgan from the home with a bullhorn. Morgan appeared at the front door holding a pistol; Alcorn ordered him to put down the weapon, but Morgan raised the gun. Alcorn repeated the order and Morgan complied and went outside. He then was formally arrested, handcuffed and frisked. After directing the other occupants of the house to leave, Alcorn rushed in and picked up the pistol left inside the door by Morgan. A subsequent search of the entire house by two officers uncovered close to a dozen loaded guns in the living room. However, only the .45 caliber pistol found inside the door violated any firearms statute.

During the one- to two-hour period between the first observation of Morgan and his arrest, no effort was made by any law enforcement agency to secure a search or arrest warrant. At the trial suppression hearing, Chief Alcorn explained that it was hard to reach either of the two judges on duty on the weekend. A "Warrantless Arrest"

In suppressing the gun evidence found at the home, the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit relied on the U.S. Supreme Court case of *Payton v. New York*, 445 U.S. 573 (1980), in noting that "absent exigent circumstances, police may not enter an individual's home. . . to effect a warrantless arrest or search."

Continued on Page 17

Operation Home Free: The bus stops here

Ever notice that the simplest ideas are usually the best? In hindsight they make you say, "Now why didn't I think of that?" Such an idea is the cooperative effort by Trailways Corp., the nationwide bus line, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police to provide free rides home to runaway children.

a free ride home if he or she is under 18 and goes to the police. After checking to make sure the child has indeed been reported missing, the police deliver him to the bus station.

Trailways is publicizing the service, which is called "Operation Home Free," by TV and radio ads and posters in video arcades, playgrounds and other hangouts for teenagers. Trailways operates its buses, or has affiliated companies, in almost all states within the contiguous U.S., and, said Ms. Adams, "We've returned runaways to all 48 states."

Not surprisingly, most runaways head for the big cities and pleasure spots like Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Las Vegas. "On a statewide basis," Ms. Adams said, "California seems to be the place to run to, but, believe it or not, Las Vegas seems to be the most popular city. We can't figure that out because you can't do anything in Las Vegas if you're under 21, so what are 16-year-old runaways doing there?" In July alone, Trailways carried 24 runaways home from Las Vegas.

The vast majority of runaways who ask for a ride home follow through. Ms. Adams said about 10 kids changed their minds en route and got off the bus, but more than half of them reconsidered after a day or two, went to the local police, and soon resumed their trip home.

The IACP's Angrisani said abuses of the service have been insignificant. "We've had maybe six kids who have used the service more than three times," he said. Controls are now in place to curb

Continued on Page 17



Burden's Beat

Orday P. Burden

Announced in June, the program has already returned more than 1,200 children to their families. "It's one fantastic program," exulted Robert Angrisani, the IACP's director of communications. "We never would have believed the numbers if we hadn't seen it for ourselves."

"We're extremely happy with it, too, but we would like to see it get even better," echoed Minna Adams of Trailways' public relations department. "At the moment, we're giving rides to an average of 10 children a day, and it would be nice if we could make it a hundred."

In addition to its simplicity, the idea has the beauty of costing nothing. Trailways charges no fares for the runaways, and the IACP is incurring no costs other than the manpower required to coordinate the work of local police agencies which are charged with getting the children to the bus station if they say they want to go home. Any runaway is eligible for

Flashback



1947: Look out below

This Ohio Highway Patrol car's roof was emblazoned with oversized numerals as part of a test to study the feasibility of air-to-ground communication. The two-foot numerals can be spotted from a plane 1,000 feet up, and two miles away. The patrol was awaiting receipt of a plane to help in directing traffic and coordinating manhunt.

Wide World Photo

Lukin:

Professionalism means classics for cops

By Anthony A. Lukin

The time has long since past when American law enforcement should have become a profession, and law enforcement officers true professionals. In the United States today most police officers are only "professional" in the sense that they are not "amateur" — they get paid for their services.

The civil police provide one of society's most important functions, yet at their best our police are technically efficient; at their worst, they are criminally incompetent. Law enforcement officers do not benefit from the characteristic spirit, disposition or tendencies of those whose background includes long academic preparation and specialized knowledge. They have no concept of history. No real culture or traditions. No common standards or goals. No ethos. In short, no profession.

The lack of profession, this failure to instill true professional identity, is a major causative factor for bigotry, brutality, corruption and general stupidity that permeates our police service.

History has especially looked upon the three learned professions — medicine,

theology and the law — as occupations that properly and necessarily involve a liberal education with emphasis on mental development though the study of history, literature and philosophy. And yet, the enforcers of law, those with the almost exclusive legal right to take away liberty, and even life, are often those whose educational experience is not equal to that of the average citizen.

In the 1960's and early 1970's, when urban disorders, a rise in crime rates, public concern and Presidential Commissions caused a certain amount of attention to be placed on the deficiencies of American law enforcement, many police administrators promised to "upgrade" and "professionalize" their agencies. With visions of thousands of dollars of Federal money dancing in their heads, and with the aid of the burgeoning "police-industrial complex," sheriffs, chiefs of police and their grant-writers turned to science and technology. It was an easy way out.

The technological and scientific advancements in law enforcement, as in our entire society, have been phenomenal. Computerized data information systems,

rapid, reliable communications networks and other electronic gadgetry are important and very effective. They are impressive, politically popular, and they have enabled the police to deliver their services faster and more efficiently than ever.

However, this is not enough. Law enforcement is not more effective than before. The quality of the service has not advanced in tandem with the quality of the equipment and hardware being used. In fact, one might argue that some in law enforcement can now deliver incompetency faster and more efficiently than ever before.

In today's complex society, an effective police officer must be more than the skilled technician that some police administrators are trying desperately to produce. They must be educated professionals in every sense of the word. And the best place for officers to receive this education is in the police academy, where attendance, and passing scores, are mandatory.

For too long the police academy has merely been the place to teach a basic technical proficiency to recruits, to in-

fuse obedience to authority, and to weed out the unfit police prospect. Although there have been some limited inroads of scholarship, the academies have remained the bailiwick of the martinet and the technocrat. If law enforcement is ever to become a profession the police academies must intellectualize; they must open their doors to the criminologists, the historians, the philosophers, the political scientists, the psychologists and the sociologists.

An example of the type of class that should be immediately integrated into the academy curriculum is a course in the classics. Yes, the classics! Those great books, those important and everlasting bodies of knowledge that constitute the very foundation of our civilization. Those works that impart ideas and stimulate thinking.

Academy students should be required
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Anthony A. Lukin holds B.S., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees in criminology and was formerly commander of the investigation division of the Hermosa Beach, Calif., Police Department.

Where public needs meet private desires

By "evelyn"

People disenchanted with the romance of excessive understanding of criminals want criminals behind bars. But Federal, state, and county prisons are overcrowded. Enter big business and the idea of "privatization"!

Corporations plan to build, design, finance and operate correctional facilities for public clients. This can be a shot in the arm for society. Conversely, it can tighten the rope around the neck of police as well as that of local citizenry.

For example, E.F. Hutton put together a lease-purchase arrangement in Jeffer-

son County, Colo. Money was raised through public sale of \$5,000 "certificates of participation" for jail construction. Under the plan, the county leases the jail on a year-by-year basis, for a term of 10 years. During this time, investors have their principal paid back in installments with all earnings from this investment exempt from Federal and state taxes. At the end of the 10-year period, the county takes over ownership of the facility and makes no further payments.

Across the nation, huge accounting, construction and consulting corpora-

tions are opening divisions geared to a corrections specialty. One such corporation, Justice Systems Inc., a construction and consulting firm based in Atlanta, Georgia, analyzed the jail needs of our country's 3,041 counties, rating each on a numerical slide from 1 to 9 for marketing purposes, and then prime targeting the top 300 counties.

Privatization, which is already in effect in some places, could work if industry stays within its legal bounds.

The Federal prison system, a tightly supervised, closely watched organization, offers the least possibility for cor-

ruption. Yet privatization aims to begin prison construction at county levels, where there is a greater risk of manipulation and corruption.

Politicians have not seen fit to bring the notion of privatization to constituency awareness, or explain legal steps (if any) that have been taken to prevent root rot in an idea that could have merit.

There are many questions that need to be answered in order for us to be sure that there are enough bells placed around the necks of various cats.

¶ Were representative members from police organizations across the country invited to lend their expertise and knowledge of specific needs germane to various areas?

¶ Since county prisons are essentially under local supervision, what measures have been taken to protect police against being compromised?

¶ Is bidding for project involvement open to the public?

¶ Do taxpayers get participatory opportunities in prison-related services or does industry have a lock on all phases of involvement, again leaving society to participate solely with chores or repayment?

¶ Who is responsible for underestimating price, faulty materials and costly time delays?

¶ How are costs to be determined from year to year? Will deficits caused by financial mismanagement remain with industry where it belongs, or will taxpayers be made to bear the penalties through increases in leasing costs?

¶ Federal prison inmates are often assigned work details that entail painting and repairing the on-site, Federally owned homes of prison employees. This

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Tribune Company Syndicate Inc., 1983

"evelyn" is the nom de plume of a former reporter for a now-defunct police newspaper.

Looking for a way to forecast your department's budget a little more quickly and accurately? Turn to the nearest microcomputer for help. Trying to monitor the productivity of your officers? Turn to a microcomputer. Interested in faster, better crime analysis, manpower deployment, case management or any number of other policing chores? You guessed it: turn to a microcomputer.

If all of this sounds great, but you're saying to yourself at the same time, "Me? Work a computer? You've got to be kidding," then turn to Michael Featherstone.

Featherstone, who is associate director for microcomputer programs at the Jacksonville, Fla.-based Institute of Police Traffic Management, talks about the advantages, joys and potential of microcomputers with an infectious enthusiasm — or perhaps more accurately, a religious zeal. "I've been a missionary on microcomputers for a lot of years," he says. "I make no pretension about being objective; it's gone way beyond that point."

A missionary needs potential converts in order to ply his trade, however, and Featherstone has found his con-

gregation at IPTM. Among the first to be proselytized was the institute's director, Russ Arend. Featherstone came to Jacksonville "just to demonstrate a new little gadget" — a microcomputer, and things began to take off from there. "The more I talked, and the more newspaper articles I brought about how microcomputers were being utilized in business," says Featherstone, the more receptive became Arend to the idea of establishing a center for police training in microcomputer applications.

The training facility set up at IPTM was the first such facility — and may still be the only one — devoted exclusively to law enforcement. While the demands of keeping up with such a program may be intense — Featherstone says he often falls asleep at night with the latest issue of a computer magazine on his lap — he seems to recharge his batteries from the enthusiasm of those he converts to computing.

"There's something really exciting when you're introducing people to the idea of using a microcomputer, and you see the light start to go on," Featherstone observed. "All of a sudden there's this feeling of, 'Oh my god, I can use this in our department to do this.'"

And Featherstone says he sees that light go on for students in every microcomputer class IPTM runs.

Featherstone, who says he got his first exposure to microcomputers back in "the Stone Age" of the early to mid-70's, is not just an animated computer programmer or salesman. He brings to the IPTM sessions a modest background in law enforcement, including a year and a half as police chief in Marshall, Mich. He also worked as a consultant to the Michigan State Police in their development of computer applications. Said he of his switch to the computer field: "I probably got unhooked on law enforcement administration. It was also the opportunity to move into a fascinating field — being able to make machines do your bidding."

Although Featherstone is quick to see his role as a trainer in rather evangelistic terms, he is also careful not to carry the religious metaphor too far. Referring to those who have been exposed to his microcomputer ministry, he quipped, "They begin to look at the microcomputer as a tool that they can use to do some very interesting things in their departments, rather than seeing it as some sort of god that we pay homage to."

'I've been a missionary on microcomputers for a lot of years. I make no pretension about being objective.'

Michael D. Featherstone

**Associate Director for Microcomputers
at the Institute of Police Traffic
Management in Jacksonville, Fla.**

Law Enforcement News interview
by Peter Dodenhoff

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: In an article you published last year, you observed that the law enforcement computer revolution has not really begun. At this point, 15 months after that article appeared, is it safe to say that the revolution has in fact begun?

FEATHERSTONE: It's begun, definitely. You really see the impact of it at this IACP conference. Two years ago in Atlanta, and a year ago in Detroit, you really saw very few vendors at the conference that were using microcomputers or had applications for law enforcement on microcomputers. This year — and I really didn't get a chance to travel around the exhibit area as much as I would've liked to — I guess there must have been 15 or 20 at a minimum that had some form of microcomputer applications. So I think it's safe to say that the revolution has begun, and for whatever the reasons, within the law enforcement community itself the interest level has really just climbed within the past year.

LEN: Is the interest level rising in sync with the availability of hardware and software, or is interest perhaps outstripping availability? Or vice versa, for that matter.

FEATHERSTONE: Well, certainly as far as the availability of the computers and the software goes, that's been there. From my perspective, the interest seems to be that there's some sort of a vague understanding that we can use these microcomputers, that other businesses are using them, but there's really not any real clear direction as to how it is that they work. They know that if you bring a microcomputer into an agency that some wonderful things can be done with it — we talk about increasing productivity and being able to access records that we don't have access to — but it's all kind of vague. So I think what we try to do at the Institute of Police Traffic Management in the introductory microcomputer course is to give some direction, to say this is a microcomputer, this is the way that it works, and these are the kinds of programs that are commercially available for them, and these are the ways that these programs can be used in a law enforcement environment.

LEN: To what extent is the revolution likely to take hold? Are we looking at perhaps the long-term possibility of computer literacy being almost a prerequisite for police work?

FEATHERSTONE: Well, I'm not sure that it almost isn't already, although we just don't realize it. What I mean by that is that it's almost occurred by default. In other words, computer literacy is beginning to be a prerequisite for getting through high school or through

college, and as that becomes more and more predominant, then obviously the people who are coming into law enforcement are going to know how to use microcomputers. This poses a problem, where you'll have a line level that's very comfortable using microcomputers and understanding how they can be used in a management kind of way, and a management level that really is not comfortable with microcomputers yet.

LEN: In your experience, what do you find to be some of the more common reasons or excuses for a department or police chief not going on-line with something in the way of computer capability?

FEATHERSTONE: I think it's just that they don't understand what the potential is. I don't know if it's fear of the unknown; I think it's just that they haven't seen any way that it's going to help within their agency. And you have to look at the resources that they have to go to to ask about that. Typically, it's the local computer store or the computer salesperson, who really probably doesn't understand the way that that machine can be used in a law enforcement environment. They know how it can be used in a business application, many of them. There was a time, although that time is passing by, when people who were working in the local computer stores really didn't understand the way microcomputers worked either, so it was kind of the blind leading the blind. But I think we're seeing a more professional

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Interview: IPTM's Michael Featherstone

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person working in the computer stores, and that typically is where the chiefs are going to for help. And they really don't understand the applications in law enforcement, and I think that's why there's been such an interest in the programs that we've done, because we understand law enforcement, we understand microcomputers, so we can really give them some guidance in that respect.

The other resource that they typically have to go to, whether it's in a smaller agency or a medium size agency — and I don't mean to say that this is always true — is the person who is running the large, main-frame computer shop, either for the city or maybe even for the police department. And there's a couple of things that happen with regard to that — and again, this has been my experience in the past. First, microcomputers and large computers are two different kinds of machines; the programs that work on them are entirely different. So expertise in one area is no guarantee of expertise in the other. I don't have any expertise in large machines; I don't understand them. I can only surmise at what goes on, and it's real scary because I see what goes on with the small machines. But the opposite of that is also true.

So they have one resource that's the little computer dealer, who really doesn't have much of a feeling for the way these things can be used in law enforcement. The other resource, if it's available to them, is their main-frame computer shop, people who are running the larger computer systems. They really probably don't understand the microcomputer market as well as they should, and beyond that they may even have a vested interest in not seeing microcomputers come into the agency.

LEN: So if those are the two resources that a police chief can go to, if he's coming totally out of the dark on microcomputers, and those resources are of questionable value as far as giving him the complete picture, where does a person, say in a smaller agency, where they may not even be able to go to a local computer store, where can that person go to get at least the germ of an idea as to whether micros are worth the investment for his agency?

FEATHERSTONE: Well, as a matter of fact, I think that's one of the reasons why our program has grown as quickly as it has, because there really aren't that many resources. That's changing, obviously. Some state associations have some limited expertise and are able to provide some information. There is a group called SEARCH Group, in California, that provides information on using computers. The orientation there tends to be more toward using large computers rather than smaller computers. And I think that we have tried to let law enforcement know that we're a resource that they can call and ask. We'll gladly give them opinions [laughs].

I think that what in reality seems to be happening is that the chief goes into a computer store and sees a machine — or whoever it is; maybe it's a bright, young middle manager or someone that's been using a computer in college two years ago and ends up buying their own. And this hasn't been unusual. They end up buying their own, doing some development with a spreadsheet or with a data-base management system, and then taking it to the chief or to the administration and saying, "Look at what I can do with this microcomputer." I can think of several departments; Ocala, Fla., is probably a good example of one where they have a very bright young guy there who has done, kind of on his own initially, work with microcomputers and the department has completely swung over to using small computers.

LEN: Do you find that departments might go from a main-frame system to the point where they are utilizing micros either exclusively or in the majority of applications?

FEATHERSTONE: I think what we see happening is that the main-frame applications — and of course now we're talking about some larger law enforcement agencies — one thing is that the main-frame computers just get so backlogged that they really can't do any new applications. It's different branches, either within the department or within city government, all saying they need to have this or that done, and typically with those large computers you're working with primarily this higher-level program language, which means that

there's a lot of time that has to be devoted to development. So those applications that the large machines are currently running, they continue to run. But where the microcomputer begins to pop up is that we have people who, for example, need it for some management decision-making. The budgeting process is a good example. You don't have applications on those large computers where you can sit around and play around with your budget, and say "What happens if we add 10 new employees? How is that going to impact our budget?" Or what happens if the price of gas goes up 10 cents a gallon? That's a spreadsheet application, and they'll see this in a computer store and they'll pick that up and begin to use it. When you think of it from this perspective, that with the large machines you've got somebody who really doesn't know that much about law enforcement, who's trying to develop a program in a very structured programming language that's going to be very difficult to change. So they come up with something that's kind of "Yeab, this is good enough, but what we really wanted was this," and the response is, "Well, it's going to take us another year to change this program." It's so much easier for somebody who really knows that application — the police manager who really knows what his budget looks like, the person in the detective bureau who knows the kind of investigative information he'd like to see come out of a machine. It's so much easier for them to learn one of these applications, one of these commercially available programs, and now begin to apply that to their specific function. And they really get some amazing things.

LEN: Starting from square one, if a department were to start out absolutely stone cold, with no computer capability whatsoever, what would you see as being the shortest time in which they could go on line with a practical microcomputer system? By this I mean acquisition, training and entry of necessary data to make the system functional.

FEATHERSTONE: That's a good question, because at every step along the way there are three or four different paths that you could take to drag out the process. But assuming you took the shortest path at each turn, obviously I believe that the easiest way is to seek some sort of professional help. We've kind of been that for a year and a half or two years, but obviously we're not going to be the only ones. We know that there are going to be more and more people, just because there's going to be a demand for it. You'll see more police academies begin to take that local police department resource and use them to do training. But I think that going to some sort of training agency is going to really significantly shorten the time that's going to be required to get an agency on-line with some programs — and I use that in

the broadest sense of the word — that are going to be useful to them.

Really, there are two major questions that have to be addressed early on. One of them is are they going to take this path that says we're really going to use some commercially available software to develop our applications for this agency. The other path is that we're going to buy an already-built, or vertical market software package. Now, obviously taking that second path is going to be significantly less time-consuming than taking the first path. But assuming they take the first path, you're talking about somewhere between two and three weeks worth of training, I think, assuming that they're going to some expert in the field that's doing the training, so that they're going to be comfortable using that software package. Then it's almost where they're at the point where we've learned the basic skills and we understand what the implication is, so how much time are we going to spend learning the game. That's really going to vary, I guess, anywhere from two to four months within the agency. But it's a learning process that continues. If they take the second route, where they actually buy a vertical-market application, today they can have that system up and running and ready to enter their data in less than a week.

LEN: So conceivably, even allowing for mistakes along the way, it's perhaps a matter of six months from start to finish for a department to be able to have some program or other available to them on micro, with necessary data entered into the system, so that they can, say, forecast a budget or plot time management or what have you?

FEATHERSTONE: I would think that that's fairly conservative. Again, if they've gotten that expert training, they'll begin to develop applications that are really valuable to them probably within a month. But I think it's probably safe to say that in four to six months you'll see a broader application and some more sophisticated applications being utilized within the agency.

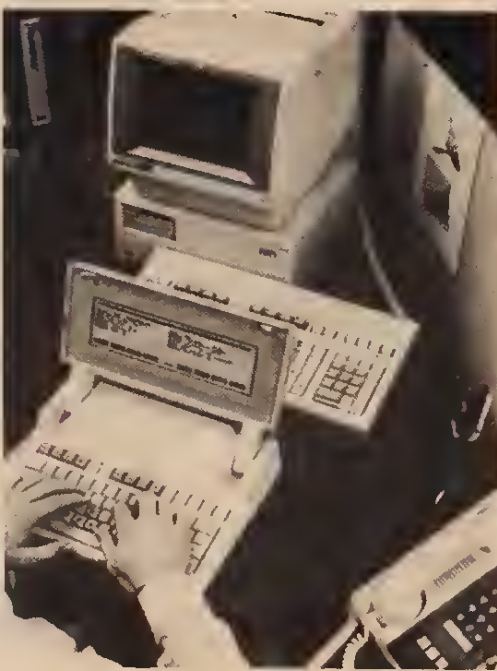
LEN: Allowing six months for argument's sake, isn't it entirely possible that, given the speed at which developments happen in the computer world, there's a danger of falling behind available technology?

FEATHERSTONE: It's probably overrated, but it's one that I bear a lot. You always hear people who come down to the Institute and really want to think about acquiring a microcomputer for their agency, but this thing that gets voiced is, "Well, I'm afraid to buy a computer today because tomorrow they're going to have a new supercomputer." If you're waiting for HAL or you're waiting for Star Trek's computer, where the captain says "computer on" and gives it instructions, you'll never end up buying a computer.

I've been working with microcomputers really since about 1976, which gets back pretty much into the Stone Age of microcomputers. That was a while ago. And yes, obviously, there have been a lot of changes, but they haven't been as dramatic as I think people are led to believe, and the changes tend to come on the software side of the marketplace. The hardware always seems to be a little more technologically sophisticated and more capable than what we're able to keep up with on the software side of the marketplace. As a matter of fact, for about the last year and a half, we've seen a whole new generation of microcomputers that have come on, but only within the last three or four months have we really seen the software that begins to take full advantage of that new hardware.

So I guess that short answer is that I tend to think that problem is a little bit overrated. Another way to look at it is, let's assume, as many of the early pioneer departments that were working with microcomputers, let's assume that three years ago they bought a microcomputer and they bought a data base and an early spreadsheet and they're doing some interesting things with it and they're putting their files up and the system is working for them very nicely every day. Yes, there's something that's got push-button windows now, and I have to crank my window up and down, but it serves basically the same purpose.

LEN: So it's really not as big a bogeyman as some might fear, in the sense that you can go out to the computer



The new Hewlett-Packard Portable (foreground), a battery-powered personal computer, contrasts in size with its "big brother," the HP-150. The notebook-size Portable weighs just nine pounds.

Featherstone: "You can't project what's going to happen five years down the road with computers."

store today and buy something with a reasonable sized memory, say 128K...

FEATHERSTONE: Actually, for today's applications, that's a little bit on the small side. Say 256K, that's more like it.

LEN: Allowing that for argument's sake, some six months to a year down the road from that initial purchase, the machine itself is not likely to be obsolete. It may no longer be state-of-the-art, but it will still be eminently functional for an agency's purposes and they won't have to worry about losing several thousands of dollars in computer investments.

FEATHERSTONE: Exactly. I think what you'll see as far as the evolutionary kind of thing is concerned is that computers will tend to work the programs faster. Things that maybe take a minute now may take only 15 seconds on a newer machine. As a matter of fact, frequently you will be able to upgrade the hardware you have with relatively minimal cost.

What has historically been the bigger trap has been to move out of that mainstream of microcomputer manufacturers and to get into a really low-priced but fairly obscure microcomputer, and then realize that none of those software manufacturers who are writing these data bases and spreadsheets are writing them to run on that machine. That's the biggest trap to watch out for today. And obviously, the way to avoid that trap is to try to stay within that mainstream. There's a fairly simple way that we have of avoiding that kind of pitfall and that is to ask the computer dealer what kind of operating system the machine uses. If it uses an operating system like MS-DOS or PC-DOS or CPM, then basically it means that there's going to be a fairly heavy software support. We also encourage people to look at those major manufacturers — and this is a critical thing — and ask the people that you're getting ready to acquire that piece of hardware from what applications software runs on these machines, what data bases. If they give you a list of seven or eight, you're probably on pretty safe ground. Or if they give you a list of 10 or 15 spreadsheet packages, you're in pretty good shape.

LEN: Just to turn to IPTM for a second...

FEATHERSTONE: I thought you'd never ask [laughs].

LEN: A recent article notes that the microcomputer training lab you folks have is the only one of its kind — the only one devoted strictly to law enforcement. Why do you suppose others haven't jumped aboard what would seem to be a potentially lucrative bandwagon, or is it something that's likely to happen virtually any day now?

FEATHERSTONE: Well, as to the latter part of the question, yes, I think it'll happen any day now. It may have already happened and I just don't know about it. But I do know that it's not that easy to put that kind of thing together. You think about all the things that need to go into a program like this. You have to have either the resources to acquire a large number of microcomputers — in our case 15 — or find some benefactor who's willing to donate 15 computers. Even then, there are a lot of costs involved. So you've got some fairly significant costs right up front. The second thing is that even today it's not that easy to find somebody who has a law enforcement background and who has some expertise in microcomputers and microcomputer software, and who is able to communicate in front of a classroom. There's a

lot that goes into it.

I've been a missionary on microcomputers for a lot of years. I make no pretension about being objective; it's gone way beyond that point. But I was fortunate enough to have fallen into the whole microcomputer thing very early on, for a number of reasons. I think more micro training for police is going to happen, but I think it's a combination of having the physical resources to do it, having the financial resources to do it and then having the expertise to do it — and that last part may be the trickiest part.

LEN: How did the transition come about in your own case, from police officer to police chief to software development mogul and now sort of standing on the line between policing and computers?

FEATHERSTONE: Good timing. I was a police officer in the late 60's and got a college degree at a time when some city administrators were looking for police chiefs who had college degrees, who had the academic credentials. So I was lucky to become a chief of police at a fairly young age in a small, 10-15 man police department. I served in that department for a couple of years, but I think when I went there I knew that that wasn't going to be the last stop on my career. Also, it was a time when there was a lot of civil unrest, there was a lot of money that was being pumped into education for police officers, but there was also a lot of money that was being pumped into the development of large computer systems. So I had the opportunity in 1974 to go to Wayne State University in Detroit and begin to work on a large, main-frame computer system for law enforcement agencies. Because when they were doing that development work they were looking for people who had a background in law enforcement, and that comprised about half of the task force, and people who had expertise in computers, and that comprised the other half.

LEN: Was it a case of simply having gotten hooked on the fascinations of computers?

FEATHERSTONE: Not early on, although I think there was an element of that. I probably got unhooked on law enforcement administration [laughs]. It wasn't what I anticipated. It was also the opportunity to move into a new career that was a fascinating field — being able to make machines sort of do your bidding.

I worked with that for about two years and then worked as a consultant with the Michigan State Police. So I began to work in an area called the minicomputers; that was in 1976. But beyond that, what happened was that we were concerned that LEAA funding was going to be withdrawn from the project that we were working on. Obviously there were newer priorities and civil unrest was 10 years behind us for the most part. We were examining every avenue of fail-safe. You know, if the worst happened, if all the funding was withdrawn for this system, what would the agency be left with. One of the alternatives was that maybe we could use this little system that we had and develop some programs that would run on it. That was really the last alternative, but part of my function when I was working with the state police was to explore that alternative.

So I began to pursue that line, and in the meantime had kind of gotten hooked on LEAA-funded education. I had finished my master's and was working in the doctoral program at the University of Michigan — this is about 1980 now — and one of my advisers told me that there were some people who had done some interesting things with a data-base management system, and this would become CONDOR. I had a chance to see that in operation, and having just worked on all these large, state-of-the-art, main-frame computer systems, and looking at what this little data base would do on a microcomputer, I was astounded, because I knew that we could do things that we would never have been able to do with those large machines three years ago. So all of a sudden everything came together. We had the low-cost microcomputer, low-cost software, printers had come down in price. We had everything that we needed to make a complete system.

My reaction when I saw that system was, "Give me that data base and give me about three months and I think I can develop an application that's saleable. I did, and I tested it at one agency, and the first place I demonstrated it was a meeting of the Western Michigan chiefs' association. There was a great deal of interest in it, and so I started my own company.

LEN: Now, IPTM, on the other hand, also seems to have undergone a certain transition, much as you did. The Institute's name alone suggests something more along the lines of traffic management, rather than microcom-

puters. Was it just a case of the Institute expanding to meet a perceived need?

FEATHERSTONE: I'd like to think that I had something to do with that. You have to look at a couple things. IPTM was basically a start-up company four years ago — a training institute at a relatively unknown university — and it grew rather dramatically, primarily because of the people who are there. Russ Arend, the director of the Institute, is a very dynamic person and charges his whole staff with those same dynamics.

As I said, I've never really been objective about microcomputers. Russ was from Michigan originally as well, and through mutual acquaintances I began to come down to the Institute, originally just to demonstrate kind of a new little gadget, the microcomputer. The reaction of the students then, and this goes back probably two and a half years, was, "Aahh, we don't want that thing. What good is that going to do. Nobody's going to be using these things." But as I said, I've really been a missionary as far as microcomputers go, and I used to talk to Russ and say that what we really need in law enforcement is a place where people can come, learn about microcomputers, and learn from other law enforcement people, in a relaxed atmosphere. Because you can't learn about microcomputers by listening to somebody talk about microcomputers. You learn about microcomputers by working with one. I think the more I talked, and the more newspaper articles I brought about how microcomputers were being utilized in business, I don't know, maybe it's just one of those things that by repetition starts to make sense [laughs].

There's one other thing. IPTM, as I said, has a relatively short history, and it doesn't have the traditions that Northwestern has. So I think what they looked at was maybe innovation, and still trying to maintain excellence in programs.

LEN: An opportunity to do some pioneering, perhaps?

FEATHERSTONE: Exactly. And I think that's been true throughout, and not just in the microcomputer training section. They've taken some innovative approaches to the way they do training. But that's lit in rather nicely with that whole idea of not relying on tradition.

LEN: From your experience, is there any department that's either too small or too big to benefit from microcomputers?

FEATHERSTONE: No, but again, putting that into context, I'm not really objective when it comes to the subject. One of the things that I learned early on, I was chief of police in a relatively small city, so that meant that I handled labor negotiations, I was the PR person, I sort of had to be all things. Now, as I said, I went to work with the Michigan State Police, and the director of a large state police agency has a lot of staff people who can help him do those kinds of jobs. And yet early on, much of the software development that was taking place was for the benefit of the larger police agencies, and almost nothing was being done in the area of small police departments. Yet I perceived that those were the folks who really needed the help the most. There was a guy that didn't have the resources to spare. In a small department you are all things, so you need all the help that you can get.

LEN: At the other end of the scale, though, let's say you have a huge police department like New York City, with large main-frame computer systems that can do highly sophisticated robbery analyses, among other things. What benefit could they possibly derive from microcomputers?

FEATHERSTONE: I'll go back to something I alluded to earlier, and this is something that I really deeply believe. That manager in a police department like New York City knows what he wants to get out of his robbery analysis software. He knows what the end output should look like. He wants to be able to go in and rummage through and see through how many robberies took place in District B. Then maybe he wants to get a little bit closer look and pick out all those that took place after 6 P.M. It's awfully hard to communicate that to someone who is writing a program for you. But if you have that tool sitting right in front of you, and you know what it is you want to get out of it — okay, maybe it'll take some time and there may be some stumbling around at first — because you know your application and you know the results you want to see, I believe you'll end up getting better results.

Continued on Page 14

"If you're waiting for Star Trek's computer, you'll never end buying a computer."

Continued from Page 13

LEN: The micro supplements, rather than supplants, the larger system?

FEATHERSTONE: Definitely. It also allows that manager the ability to, I call it rummaging through files or playing with the data. Just sitting there at the keyboard and asking what happens if this happens. You know, what happens if my budget's cut 10 percent? How is that going to impact on my ability to provide other services? The manager can ask those kinds of questions, see what the impact is, and he knows how to make that jump to the kind of presentation he has to make at the next budget hearing. He can also look at alternatives; he can't do that with the large main-frame system. Yes, that large main-frame system has to provide the nucleus of information that build your spreadsheet model with, in a large agency like New York City, but the ability to go in and manipulate the data and play around with it from a management perspective, that's really what it's all about. Looking at what the management alternatives are, and in a relatively short period of time being able to make some decisions. That's why microcomputers are being utilized to the extent that they are.

LEN: Are there functions that a micro cannot or should not do that a main-frame system can? I'm thinking about things like computer-assisted dispatch, fingerprint and voiceprint ID's and so forth.

FEATHERSTONE: Any time you begin to talk about large, large files of information, obviously the larger machines are going to do better. But you bring up an interesting question, particularly at this point in time, because the definition is getting hazier and hazier as far as what's an application that's too large for a microcomputer. Two years ago, or even a year ago, I used to say that computer-aided dispatch is an application that's probably too large to be done on a microcomputer for most cities. Or a statewide file of warrants and wants is an application that's probably too large for most microcomputers. But now we've got a new generation of microcomputers, those 16-bit processors that have 256K, 512K, 800K of memory, which means that we can work with very sophisticated software packages. Two years ago there was a standard. You could say this is a microcomputer if it had 64K of memory or less. It had two disk drives, with disk drives being analogous to file cabinets, which meant that you could store about 320,000 characters of information, or about 3,200 records on the average. That was two years ago. Today you're looking at microcomputers that, by definition, were minicomputers two or three years ago. Over 64K of memory? Way over; 128K is almost passe now. With 256K you can run most applications, but some of the newer software I've seen coming out requires 512K of memory. Disk storage? We're talking today about disk storage units of 10 million characters of data being common. Now we're looking at disk drives with literally hundreds of millions of characters of data. To me the distinction between minicomputers and microcomputers all of a sudden are blurred. We're at the point where the hardware technology is there but the software hasn't caught up with it. Somebody's going to develop a computer-aided dispatch package, and probably already has and we just haven't heard about it yet, for a microcomputer, and they're going to do very well with it. The microcomputers today are capable of many of those kinds of applications.

LEN: It's really just a case of as long as a police function can be "digitized," it can presumably be made relevant to a microcomputer application?

FEATHERSTONE: I think there are some of those types of things that we can do today with microcomputers, like fingerprint identification. If we can take a fingerprint and transfer it to some sort of coded finger-

Parlez-vous computerese?

The computer field, not unlike law enforcement comes equipped with a vernacular all its own. What follows is a basic glossary of computerese, as compiled by Gerard Paulina, Law Enforcement News's resident expert on the dialect.)

ASCII CODE: A widely used code that represents alphanumeric characters by a single byte in computer memory.

ASSEMBLER: A low-level computer language. An assembler program automatically translates assembler mnemonics into proper instruction codes and enters them into memory.

BIT: A binary digit (0 or 1); the smallest basic unit of information stored in a computer.

BYTE: A group of 8 contiguous bits in computer memory.

COMPILER: Translates high-level source program in object code or machine instructions.

CPU (Central Processing Unit): The portion of a microprocessor that interprets and executes the various instructions coded into memory.

HARDWARE: The actual physical components of the computer system (e.g., the system unit, monitor, disk drives, keyboard).

HIGH-LEVEL LANGUAGE: A procedure-oriented language that uses "English-like" commands. Examples are: BASIC, COBOL, FORTRAN and PASCAL.

INTERPRETER: A program that allows you to execute high-level instructions directly and interact with the program when you have to make changes.

'K': A unit of machine memory, representing 1,024 bits of usable memory. A 64K microcomputer, for example, has 65,536 bits of usable memory.

MAIN-FRAME: A term generally used to refer to large, time-sharing computer systems.

MODEM: An acronym for Modulator/Demodulator, a device that converts digital voltage signals into analog tones (frequencies) that travel over phone

lines; a device that enables to computers to "talk" to each other.

OPERATING SYSTEMS: The set of programs and subprograms that directs the fundamental operations of the computer. Most microcomputers use disk operating systems (DOS). Examples of disk operating systems include: CP/M (control program for microcomputers), MS-DOS (operating system made by Microsoft) and PC-DOS (the operating system that comes with the IBM PC).

PERIPHERALS: Devices that are connected to a computer to increase its functionality, but are not part of the computer itself. Examples include: disk drives, keyboards, monitors, printers and modems.

SOFTWARE: The programs and routines used to extend the capabilities of computers, such as compilers, assemblers, subroutines, etc. (See also below.)

Package Software

The most common software packages run on microcomputers can be grouped into essentially four families: word processors, spreadsheets, data-base management systems and integrated software.

SPREADSHEETS: These programs are often described as electronic replacements for the accountant's columnar pad, pencil and calculator. They are also referred to as planning tools because of their use in forecasting and projections. Popular spreadsheet programs include Visicalc and Multiplan.

WORD PROCESSORS: These programs allow the manipulation, display, editing and reformatting of text before printing. Popular word processing programs include Wordstar and Peachtext.

DATA-BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: These provide varied data entry, update and manipulation capabilities, from customized data-base design, calculations and sorting to multiple report generation. Popular software packages include dBase II and Condor.

INTEGRATED SOFTWARE: These packages combine the features of word processors, graphics packages, spreadsheets and data-base managers. Examples include Lotus 1-2-3 and Framework.

print scheme, and then insert that code, we can do searches of fingerprint files.

If I've learned anything I've learned that you can't project what's going to happen five years down the road with computers. In some cases the evolution hasn't been as dramatic as a lot of people make it out to be, but it's dramatic enough nevertheless. So I tend to look at what I think are the next logical things to happen. A lot of the Buck Rogers kinds of things that we talk about probably will happen, but I think that the things we're capable of doing today are the things that are going to lead ultimately to that. The idea of the computer in the scout car, sure, some departments are doing that now, and it's automatically tracking where the car is, and we're getting our runs over a computer terminal. But realistically, the way that that seems to be happening today is not the Buck Rogers kind of thing; it's just a small, portable computer that the officer takes with him in the scout car to do maybe his activity logs and his incident reports. Then at the end of the day he takes that small lap-sized computer into the squad room and transmits the data to their microcomputer, which then prints out his activity log. It's not as dramatic as the kinds of things that we think about using computers in squad cars for, but it's also very inexpensive. Today, that's maybe a \$600 to \$900 doo-dad that many departments, such as St. Petersburg, are experimenting with. And some very small departments are experimenting with that same thing.

LEN: The whole notion of squad-car computers was a focus of some controversy back in the LEAA days, when suddenly cruisers were bristling with terminals and officers and others were looking at this and saying, "Wait a second, this thing's eating up half the room in the front seat..."

FEATHERSTONE: It was eating up half the resources of the department as well [laughs]. I think it was a concept that was ahead of its time. We're just now seeing that that needed the microcomputer to really take place, and it needed the low-cost microcomputer. And I think

there are some other things that are going to need to happen before we really see the Buck Rogers kinds of things that we're talking about. But practically speaking, we can have microcomputers in squad cars now. Not to automatically transmit data through the air to a larger computer, but to increase the officer's productivity and have him spending less time writing reports on an activity log and more time answering calls for service on patrol.

LEN: You seem to be in a position where on the one hand you're looking at new avenues to explore, new directions and so forth, and yet on the other hand, in your role at IPTM, you have to pay a certain amount of deference to the ongoing basic training. How do you manage to keep up your interest level when you have to deal so routinely with the most introductory aspects of computing, which might seem like so many Lincoln Logs to you? Does your self-proclaimed missionary zeal carry you along?

FEATHERSTONE: Maybe that's part of it. I guess I like teaching a lot, too. That may be my first love, when you get down to it — the chance to get up and perform before a group — and I guess there's enough showmanship in most of us at the Institute that we really enjoy that getting up on center stage for a few minutes.

But I'll tell you, and I don't mean to sound maudlin about this, but there's something that's really exciting when you're working in a classroom environment and you're introducing people to the idea of using a microcomputer, and you're working with a data-base management system, and you see the light start to go on. All of a sudden there's this feeling of, "Oh my god, I can use this in our department to do this." And I see that happen in literally every class that we run. That to me is really exciting, because they come up with applications that I've never dreamed of. They begin to look at the microcomputer as a tool that they can use to really do some very interesting things in their departments, rather than seeing it as some sort of god that we pay homage to [laughs]. That's an exciting thing to see, so I really don't get tired of that at all. That's one of the things that I look forward to, as a matter of fact.

Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

The lessons of one Hawaii cop's career

Detective Jardine.

By Boh Krauss.
Honolulu, Hawaii: University of Hawaii Press, 1984.
216 pp.

By Hal Nees
Division Chief
Boulder, Colo., Police
Department

John Jardine was a cop in Honolulu when the parents of most officers active today were children. His career spanned five

decades, from 1923 to 1968, during which time he saw many changes in law enforcement, some he believed to be for the better and others he saw as questionable. Detective Jardine was involved with many of the sensational cases of his time, the Massie case, numerous murders and a scandal in the Honolulu Police Department which he was called upon to investigate.

Bob Krauss provides a chance to hear about John Jardine in his own words. The book is a well

written and well edited account of one detective's career in what many believe to be a paradise. "Detective Jardine" is divided into two parts with 24 chapters and an epilogue. Mr. Krauss also provides some pictures of Jardine and some of the people from the cases he investigated.

The book has much to offer to students, professors and officers who take the time to read it. The reader can gain some insight into what it was like to be a law enforcement officer during the years Jardine lived. The problems that Det. Jardine confronted with some of the cases he investigated reminds one that the evidence analysis techniques that we take for granted today were not available back then.

The description provided by Jardine of supervisors and managers points out that law enforcement managers and supervisors have changed much since the 1920's. One of the more noticeable is the fact that

managers now embrace alternative styles of management that involve due process and the involvement of employees in the decision-making process.

Jardine found his career and assignments to be controlled by the whims of the people he worked for in his early years. While supervision and management may have changed for the better some of the changes have not been so positive.

For instance, "Detective Jardine" points out that we have lost the closeness that Jardine and his peers had with the people they policed. Two valuable tools or approaches to law enforcement are less used today than in Jardine's time: maintaining a strong working knowledge of the criminal element, and, as Jardine put it, "a string of snitches." We are just not as good at using these tools as Jardine was during his career. We in law enforcement have paid a price for our sleek and now not-so-fast cruisers.

Jardine also points out another source of information that is neglected by some detectives: the street cop. His success demonstrated that a close working relationship with the patrol officer will pay high dividends to the detective. Some of today's detectives seem to have failed to learn this. Today, projects like the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center at Michigan State University are trying to get law enforcement to return to what Det. Jardine knew would work when he walked the streets in the 1920's.

Hawaii is a paradise to many but the state has a seamier side. Today Hawaii has one of the highest crime rates in the nation. From reading this book it seems that not much has changed from Jardine's time. One of the most publicized cases that Jardine was involved with and which may have postponed statehood for Hawaii by decades was the Massie case. Thalia Massie

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The best defense...

The Defense Counsel.
William F. McDonald, Editor.
Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1983.
312 pp.

By George T. Felkenes
Claremont Graduate School
Claremont, Calif.

As the editor notes in his introduction to this book, which is volume 18 in the Sage Criminal Justice System Annuals, "The Defense Counsel" is devoted entirely to "the issues raised by the attempt to understand and respond to the problems of achieving ordered liberty and equal justice in society, with special reference to the defense of citizens charged with violating criminal laws." Professor McDonald satisfies this goal by choosing a series of articles that discuss the silent issues facing

the defense counsel's functions, purpose and problems in the criminal justice system.

McDonald has taken a three-part approach in this work. Part I is devoted to the legal profession and the defense of criminal cases. The first chapter in this part, which addresses the social significance of criminal defense work for the legal profession, was written by McDonald in the spirit of the revisionist history of the administration of criminal justice. These revisionists have been unwilling to accept legal reforms or practices simply because they are emanations of humanitarian, egalitarian or liberal democratic ideals. He examines the various social forces that brought about the expanded right to counsel and argues that this right will continue to be asserted and protected because it

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Insanity-plea books are short of the mark

Insanity & Incompetence: Case Studies in Forensic Psychology.
By Albert Levitt and David Lester.
Cincinnati: Pilgrimage, A Division of Anderson Publishing Co., 1984.

The Insanity Plea.
By William J. Winslade and Judith Wilson Rosa
New York: Charles Scribner & Sons, 1983.

By Edward J. Shaughnessy
Associate Professor
of Sociology and Law
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

"Insanity & Incompetence" is one volume in Anderson's "Criminal Justice Studies" series, and it is a disappointing work. After an introduction discussing the evaluative tools of the forensic psychologist, the reader is treated to a series of episodic cases that are designed to highlight a forensic point. The

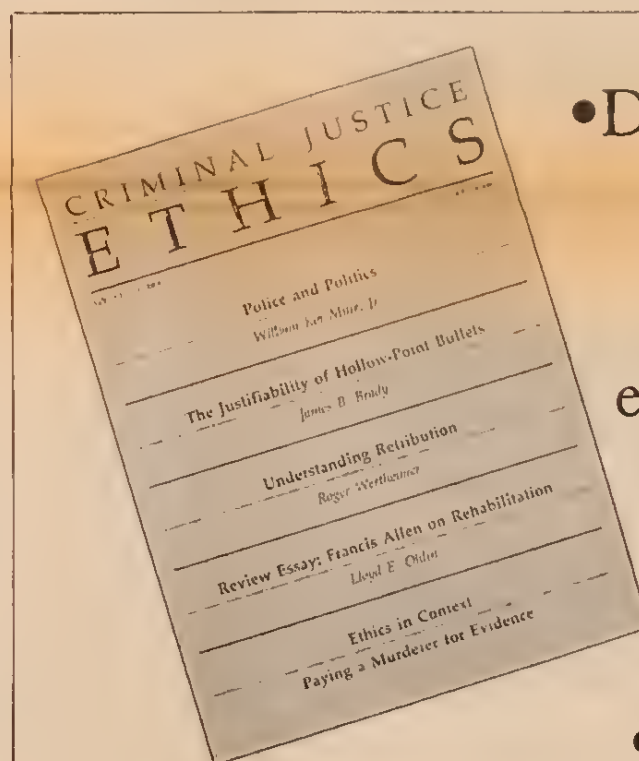
authors' style is somewhat problematic. It is not always clear which author wrote what episode or case. There are a great many first-person references and the generally successful tone of case analyses seems to be a trifle self-serving.

This reviewer found the book to be more a series of instances illustrative of a theme but without adequate introduction, analyses or summation. The book has but one footnote and a very superficial bibliography. On the plus side, the index is useful, the paperback is sturdy and well bound, and the photo-offset printing is well done.

While the book may be an easy introduction to forensic psychology for the inquiring student, it will not take the serious reader very far.

Winslade and Ross's "The Insanity Plea" is an opinionated book. While there is no disguising the authors' point of view, the

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- Deadly force
- Plea bargaining
- The exclusionary rule
- The insanity defense
- The death penalty

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Legal defenders under the microscope

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is in the best interest of the legal profession to do so.

Chapter 2 discusses the precarious existence of the practicing defense lawyer, the decline in the number of defense attorneys, worsening economic conditions, and the extreme amount of competition among criminal defense lawyers.

The book's second part, "Indigent Defense Systems: Characteristics, Alternatives and Relative Benefits," will likely be of greatest interest to criminal justice functionaries. Six chapters are included in this part, the first of which, "The Public Defender in America," traces the history of the public defender movement, as well as providing a wealth of detail on the variety of models of defense delivery systems in existence in America. Chapter 4 presents a statistical picture of selected national defense systems and their relative costs. The suggestion is made that assigned counsel systems are less expensive than public defender systems. Chapter 5 expands on the question of which kind of defense delivery system is the least expensive. However, in this instance the authors of the chapter come up

with the conclusion that in terms of financial costs, the public defender system is less expensive.

In the following chapter, author Joyce Sterling focuses on the difference between case dispositions of clients of public defenders and those of persons who are able to hire their own counsel. Her data tend to support the commonly found assumption that public defenders get clients who are significantly less likely to be seen by judges as being capable of rehabilitation. This finding to a large extent accounts for the idea that public defenders are not as capable as privately-retained attorneys. The so-called poor quality of justice that an indigent defendant supposedly receives is not really a result of poor representation, but rather the serious prior criminal records, lack of job skills or poor employment histories of offenders.

Chapters 7 and 8 describe in detail two models of defense delivery systems that appear to overcome some of the problems noted in American models. The Ontario, Canada, system provides a support system for defense attorneys that integrates them with more senior members of the larger bar. The Danish

model provides defendants with experienced attorneys who do not specialize solely in criminal work. (It is interesting to note that in Denmark, rich and poor defendants are supplied free counsel under the theory that if a person is innocent, there is no reason for him to bear the cost of defending himself. Only if the person is convicted is payment required, and then only if the person is not indigent.)

Part III, "The Quality, Effectiveness and Productivity of Defense Counsel," contains three chapters that address the questions of standards and perceived effectiveness of defense counsel. It should be clear to anyone that the provision of counsel to indigents must not be allowed to become a mere formality. There must be some standards for determining the effectiveness of hurried counsel.

Chapter 9 reviews alternative standard models and examines

the role of appellate courts in initiating and maintaining effective standards of representation. The author of Chapter 9, "Ineffective Assistance of Counsel: Attempts to Establish Minimum Standards," rightly distinguishes between the recommended standards set up by the American Bar Association and courtroom competency and performance of the trained criminal lawyer. As the author correctly notes, without effective assistance of counsel, "Gideon is empty rhetoric." This chapter is excellent reading for criminal justice practitioners and scholars alike.

The final chapter, "Measuring the Productivity of the Public Defender," presents a basis for developing a framework for measuring the performance of a public defender office. The chapter examines some of the problems that surround measuring levels of service in the public defender agencies. However, a

major question that remains unanswered (the author fully acknowledges this problem) is what constitutes an acceptable level of service. There is yet much to be done relative to understanding the nature of the service levels in the public defender's office. This concluding chapter points the way for future scholarly research.

Overall, this book is well-organized and the chapters are well integrated. Too frequently a compilation of essays, papers and studies are merely a conglomeration of isolated investigations which have no central idea to pull them together. Professor McDonald has avoided this pitfall and succeeded in molding a collection of articles about defense counsel into a reasonably compact, scholarly, readable and thoroughly informative book. The book meets the interest of those in criminal justice. It will be worthwhile reading.

Popularizing the insanity issue

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volume is not necessary for those who are convinced that the use of the legal defense of insanity is wrong. Nor will those who are unconvinced necessarily be persuaded by this volume.

The work is divided into two sections: an introduction and seven chapters of case studies. The lengthy introduction rambles as it attempts to state the problem and point to a rationale for the elimination of the insanity plea; i.e. not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI). The subject matter tends to draw attention because of the notorious cases, usually of outrageous behavior, which make interesting reading. The book leaves the impressions that the insanity defense is more common than it is, which is not correct. The use of the insanity defense is, in some states such as New York, less than 2 percent, with a lower acceptance rate at trial (New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, 1979).

The principal problem with the introduction, besides meandering, is that it asks specious questions such as this one, found on page 8: "When the jurors have listened to this speculative testimony, they are not asked to judge whether 'this person did this bad act.' Instead, they must decide, 'Is this person who admits to having done this bad act a good person or a bad person?'" The issue at any trial is not goodness or badness, although moral words like guilt and innocence are used, but rather culpability. Culpability is based on four key points of law which are but loosely and unclearly presented in the introduction. In most NGRI cases, it is clear that the deed is attributable to the defendant beyond a doubt. It is even clear that the doer intended it, as with Mr. Hinckley in the chapter

"John Hinckley, The Shooting of the President."

The issue revolves around competence in NGRI, knowledge of right and wrong. Jurors should not be asked to assess moral blame because this confuses. Rather they are asked to assess competence. Here experts render opinions from an inexact science that covers a wide range of options, leaving the average juror hopelessly confused. The process undercuts the jurors' own common sense. Dr. Karl Menninger, in "The Crime of Punishment" (1968), devoted one chapter to why psychiatrists should be kept out of the courtroom. His essay is as persuasive now as it was then. The Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry's "Misuse of Psychiatry in the Criminal Courts: Competency to Stand Trial, Report No. 89" (1974) is

equally persuasive.

The difficulty with "The Insanity Plea" is it asks us to take the argument on faith not on evidence. The authors' use of direct testimony is nil. The reader does not judge for himself but rather from the authors' interpretation. Hence the authors offend the same way psychiatrists do. They ask us to accept their expert testimony without solid data. While empathizing with their viewpoint and endorsing many of the conclusions, the route to solutions proposed is troublesome. The work lacks a bibliography and documentation. It is a popularizing of complex issues that may touch a vibrant chord for the unsophisticated reader but its emotional appeal and trendy popularizing do not serve the cause of reform well at all.

The times of Bob Jardine

Continued from Page 15

reported a rape to the police on a Sunday in September 1931. Later five local youths were arrested for the crime. After a trial the five were acquitted. A short time later Thalia Massie's husband and her mother were charged with the murder of one of the suspects. Clarence Darrow came out of retirement to defend the two, but without success. Following the conviction the governor commuted the sentence. Mainland newspapers demanded that Hawaii be put under military control so that the islands would be safe for white women and the movement towards statehood for Hawaii was slowed.

I recommend this book. It is interesting, informative and enjoyable reading. A reader is provided with a brief glimpse into the past as well as some insight into

what makes a successful detective. Bob Krauss has done justice with the words of John Jardine.

Currency copiers may increase

Continued from Page 3

some West German marks;

Optically variable devices, such as holograms or thin films that would seem to shift in color or form as the currency was moved.

Daly said the Secretary of the Treasury will announce his choice of these alternatives by mid-1986, and the new currency would be issued late in 1986.

Daly said the old currency would be withdrawn over a two-to-three-year period after the issuance of the new currency.



Runaways and Non-Runaways in an American Suburb:

An Exploratory Study of Adolescent and Parental Coping

By Albert R. Roberts,
University of New Haven

"Refreshingly concrete and practical"

From the introduction by Albert S. Alissi

Published by The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

\$3.50 (pb)

An officer's well-rounded learning diet

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to read, discuss, and understand selections such as "Antigone" by Sophocles, "The Republic" by Plato, "Ethics" by Aristotle, "On Laws, On Duty" by Cicero, "Summa Theologica" by Aquinas, "Leviathan" by Hobbes, "Concerning Civil Government" by Locke, "The Spirit of the Laws" by Montesquieu, "The Science of Right" by Kant, "On Liberty" by Mill, "The Philosophy of Right" by Hegel, "Civil Disobedience" by Thoreau, "Crime and Punishment" by Dostoevsky, and, of course, "The Federalist Papers" and the "Bill of Rights."

The requirement of such a course would not be an exercise in extraneous education. The above listed works are relevant and meaningful. They are concerned with the philosophy of law and

jurisprudence. The authors discuss the concepts of good and evil, right and wrong, liberty and duty. They raise the very issues that confront today's law enforcers. They are classics for cops. This is the approach that the new police academy should take.

Rather than attempt to push police officers into the university, the university environment should be brought to the officer. The former approach was tried for over a decade through the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) under the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). While many officers did take advantage of these Federal funds to attend college, the results did not meet the expectations.

Some schools offered courses that were almost completely

devoid of educational value. These "Mickey Mouse" classes were well known and had high enrollments, if not attendance. The schools received their money and the students their credits but the gain to their agencies was negligible. Progressive police administrators, cognizant of fiscal restraints, who adopt plans to intellectualize their academies, will not allow this type of activity to exist.

Those relatively few police officers who do have college diplomas tend to be either co-opted or corrupted by those in the majority, who preach habitual behavior and "real police work." Or, they remain aloof and separated from their less-educated brethren, isolated and impotent. By bringing the university atmosphere into the academy

the officers will benefit from a shared educational experience that will produce professional cohesion rather than pack-like loyalty.

Moreover, the LEEP program, due to budgetary cutbacks, is no longer being funded and this will result in even fewer officers seeking higher education. The need for an academy that is deserving of such a title will thus be even more acute.

Obviously, this proposed change in emphasis and expansion of facilities will initially be very expensive and time consuming. However, over the years a well-educated, professional force will actually save time and money. Less supervision and retraining will be necessary. There will be less duplication and less substandard work. There will

be fewer mistakes, fewer false arrests, fewer violations of rights and fewer civil litigations. There will be fewer officers injured and fewer citizens dead.

This new academy will be more difficult to successfully complete and therefore the requirements for entrance into the police service will have to be much, much higher. Police officers should be recruited from our brightest, most intelligent, and compassionate young men and women.

In order to maintain and protect the rights of the individual in a free society law enforcement must become a true profession, a profession composed of conscientious, thinking officers. There must be brains as well as brawn behind the badge. There must be acumen as well as accuracy behind the bullet.

Supreme Court Briefs: Bullhorn bullying

Continued from Page 9

"The record here reveals no exigency sufficient to justify the warrantless entry of the home and Morgan's arrest," the court continued. "None of the tradi-

tional exceptions justifying abandonment of the warrant procedure are present here. The officers involved were not in hot pursuit of a fleeing suspect. Moreover, Morgan's prior con-

tact with police officials had been friendly and cooperative. There was no substantiated evidence that Morgan was dangerous or that a grave offense or crime of violence had occurred or was even threatened.

"Finally, there can be no claim that immediate police action was needed to prevent the destruction of vital evidence or thwart the escape of known criminals.

"In sum, there was no exigent circumstance justifying the warrantless intrusion by the police onto the Morgan property. As Chief Alcorn testified, Morgan's arrest was a planned occurrence, rather than the result of an ongoing field investigation. Therefore, a warrant should have been obtained before proceeding to the Morgan home."

The court's decision goes on to reveal some obvious annoyance with the police tactics involved in

this case, when they write, "It is undisputed that Morgan was peacefully residing in his mother's home until he was aroused by the police activities occurring outside. Morgan was then compelled to leave the house. Thus...it cannot be said that [Morgan] voluntarily exposed himself to a warrantless arrest" by appearing at the door. On the contrary, Morgan appeared at the door only because of the coercive police behavior taking place outside of the house... Viewed in these terms, the arrest of Morgan occurred while he was present inside a private home. Although there was no direct police entry into the Morgan home prior to Morgan's arrest, the constructive entry accomplished the same thing, namely, the arrest of Morgan. Thus, the warrantless arrest of Morgan, as he stood within the door of a private home,

after emerging in response to coercive police conduct, violated Morgan's Fourth Amendment rights. A contrary rule would undermine the constitutional precepts emphasized in *Payton*. . . And because Morgan's arrest was unlawful, any evidence seized incident to that arrest was obtained illegally and therefore must be suppressed."

The court's warning to police is clear even without the judges' shouting through a judicial bullhorn — unless you're in hot pursuit or in personal, substantial danger or evidence is about to be destroyed, you had better get an arrest warrant before disturbing the sanctity of the private home. (*U.S. v. Morgan*).

(Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial attorney in government practice.)

'Privatizing' the prisons

Continued from Page 10

prevents the cost from going to the taxpayer. What will prevent private industry from benefiting from exploitation of free prison labor, pirating potential income opportunities from local citizens badly in need of work?

Nation's Business, a publication of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, says, "Business people view the correction world as a market they have just begun to tap, a place where money is to be made if they can survive the bureaucratic red tape." Reflected upon, those words can be terrifying.

ing.

Still another of industry's special interest groups is sure to spring from this new venture. The shape that lawmakers and law enforcement agencies will take under this new pressure will determine the future shape of our constitution and country. It is to

be hoped that bureaucratic red-tape entanglement will embody laws that prevent exploitation of America and of a potentially good idea, instead of the usual heat over how many ways to rape the pie.



Sign language

The unusual traffic sign appeared on a street corner in Garrett Park, Md., after officials contested whether a stop sign was really needed at the quiet suburban intersection.

Wide World Photo

Burden: Getting kids 'home free'

Continued from Page 9

such abuses or any attempts to use the program for joyriding around the country.

The idea for Operation Home Free was born in the mind of Capt. Richard Vorhees of the Bridgewater Township, N.J., Police Department, after he attended a conference dealing with missing children. He heard John Walsh, a Florida attorney who has been a leader in the fight to protect missing and runaway children, suggest that the police were not doing enough about the problem. "I guess I came away with a little guilt feeling," said Capt. Vorhees, who was then a juvenile officer and is now operations officer for the Bridgewater Township department. "Besides," he said, "I knew about the problem, because we've had runaways here and it's always a

hassle to return them home. I had thought about it before but I never did anything about it until Walsh lit the candle, so to speak."

The result was a letter from Vorhees suggesting the ride-home idea to Trailways Corp. The bus company took to it immediately. With strong support from then-IACP president Howard Runyon, the police chiefs association began formulating plans and announced the program on June 7.

It will not, of course, be a complete panacea for the immense problem of missing and runaway children. An estimated 1.5 million kids are reported missing each year. More than 150,000 runaways fall into the hands of the police annually. But the program is offering an important service to youngsters who run away to the big cities and find their new

life much less glamorous than they expected. "The whole idea is to give these kids an easy way to go home if they want to go," Capt. Vorhees said.

In announcing the program, Chief Runyon noted, "Too often, because of a lack of money, the youths resort to criminal activities to support themselves or fall prey to pornographers, pimps, or those involved in illegal drug traffic or other activities." For such children, Operation Home Free is a godsend, and its early success is a feather in the caps of the IACP and Trailways.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.)

Security Specialist. The Office of Diversion Control of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration is seeking individuals to serve as a technical security expert for the diversion control program and provide high-level staff advice and policy development for the agency. The successful candidate will be responsible for developing security programs at a national level to prevent diversion of controlled substances from pharmacies, physicians and hospitals. Candidates must be familiar with all aspects of physical and electronic security and theft prevention. Successful candidate will make assessments and recommendations to program officials regarding security proposals; draft Federal guidelines and policies relative to registrant security requirements, and conduct liaison with other Federal, state and local agencies, as well as suppliers of industrial security equipment.

The position requires three years general experience in analytical decision-making or administrative work; three years specialized experience involving familiarity with all aspects of physical and electronic security and theft prevention. (Experience must have included making assessments and recommendations to management regarding security proposals and development of procedures, regulations and policy decisions relating to security problems.)

All applicants must submit a professional writing sample and forms SF-171, DEA-37 and DEA-426 to: Betty Mullins, AHR, Room 909, HQS, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537.

Director, School of Justice Administration. The University of Louisville invites applications and nominations for the position of director of the School of Justice Administration. The school offers

baccalaureate and master's degrees in justice administration, and also includes two nationally-known institutes, the Southern Police Institute and the National Crime Prevention Institute.

The director is responsible for the administration and operation of the school; the administration of 10 faculty, 13 staff persons and the directors of the SPI and NCPI; participating with faculty concerning the assignment of teaching responsibilities and arrangement of curricula; providing encouragement and leadership for students; representing the school with college and university officials and the community at large, and the stimulation and facilitation of faculty research and service. The director is expected to teach one course per semester.

Qualifications include a doctorate in criminal justice or a closely related discipline; established credentials and demonstrated commitment to teaching, research and service; academic administrative experience with particular emphasis upon interpersonal relationships in dealing with faculty, staff and students; a record of experience with criminal justice practitioners, and demonstrated scholarly accomplishments in criminal justice.

The position is a senior level, academic appointment on tenure track. Salary is competitive and negotiable.

To apply, send vita, official transcripts, list of references and a copy of recent publications to: Dr. Gennaro F. Vito, Chairman, Director's Search Committee, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

Apprentice Police Officer. The Dallas, Tex., Police Department is seeking new recruits.

Applicants must be at least 19½ years old, have vision of at

least 20/100 correctable to 20/20, and have completed 45 semester hours of college with a grade point average of "C" or better. In addition, all applicants must be U.S. citizens of good moral character, and have a stable background with no felony convictions.

Salary is \$21,060 to \$22,260 depending upon education. Among the fringe benefits are periodic pay raises through the seventh year of service; educational incentives; longevity pay; eight paid holidays; 12 annual sick days; 12 or more days vacation, depending upon seniority; retirement plan; major medical and life insurance, and uniforms provided by the department.

Applicants must successfully complete physical fitness test, psychological, polygraph and medical examinations. In addition, recruits undergo an academy training program of approximately 680 hours.

Inquiries should be directed to: Dallas Police Department, Police Personnel Division, 2014 Main Street, Room 201, Dallas, TX 75201. Tel.: (214) 670-4407. Out-of-state calls: 1-800-527-2948.

Public Safety Communications Center Director. Fairfax County, Va., is seeking an experienced individual to serve as director of its Public Safety Dispatch/Communications Center.

Qualifications include any combination of education and experience equivalent to graduation from an accredited four-year college with major coursework in business or public administration, police or fire science, computer or engineering sciences, and hands-on experience in a computer-assisted communications and/or command and control environment, with four or more years in a supervisory capacity.

Fairfax County application form is required (specify Job No. 84-0941). Form available by call-

ing or writing: Fairfax County Office of Personnel, 4103 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, VA 22030. (703) 691-2591. Deadline for application is November 30.

Police Officers. The City of Portland, Ore., is recruiting police officers on a continuous basis.

Applicants must have completed 90 term hours (60 semester hours) of study at an accredited college or university, must be 21 years of age by the date of appointment, and must be U.S. citizens. Those candidates receiving a passing grade on the written examination (which will assess the skills, knowledge, abilities and personal attributes required for performance of the job of entry-level police officer) must possess or be able to obtain an Oregon driver's license, and meet all applicable physical and personal character requirements.

Information about exam scheduling and applicant procedures may be obtained from: City of Portland Civil Service Board, 1220 S.W. 5th Avenue, Room 170, Portland, OR 97204. Telephone: (503) 248-4352.

State Traffic Officer (Female). The California Highway Patrol is accepting applications on a continuous basis for female officers.

Applicants must be 20 to 31 years of age (21 by date of appointment), with high school diploma or equivalent (GED or 12 semester units of college). Applicants must possess a valid California driver's license by date of appointment, have vision no less than 20/40 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20 in each eye, along with full color vision and no deficiencies. Height and weight must be proportionate, with height not more than 6 feet 6 inches. In addition, applicants must be U.S. citizens and have no felony convictions.

Selection process will include a written exam, oral interview, physical performance test, medical exam (CHP-paid), and a comprehensive background investigation. Successful applicants are assigned to a comprehensive 20-to-21 week training program at the California Highway Patrol Academy in Sacramento.

Salary is \$1,872 per month during training, and \$1,930 to \$2,338 per month after academy graduation. Benefits include yearly uniform allowance, two weeks vacation per year, 11 paid holidays per year, 12 annual sick days, time and a half for overtime after eight hours, retirement at age 60 with 20 years of service, and health, life and dental insurance.

For further information, contact: Sandy Schneider or Walt Cboy, Recruitment Coordinators, California Highway Patrol, Golden Gate Division, 465 8th Street, San Francisco, CA 94103. Telephone: (415) 657-0640.

Faculty Positions. The Administration of Justice Department at the University of

Missouri-St. Louis invites applications for two tenure track positions at the rank of Assistant Professor. The appointments, contingent upon funding, will begin with the fall 1985 semester. The Ph.D. degree is preferred, however exceptional ABD candidates will be considered. Applicants must demonstrate a commitment to scholarly research. Responsibilities will include research, teaching and service.

Send vita and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Scott H. Decker, Chair, Administration of Justice, University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63121. Deadline for applications is January 15, 1985. The University of Missouri-St. Louis is an equal employment and educational opportunity institution.

Revenue Agents. The Investigative Services Bureau of the Illinois Department of Revenue has openings for two different positions.

The first position, Accounting and Fiscal Administration Career Trainee, requires a bachelor's degree in accounting or fiscal administration and a minimum of 12 hours of accounting. The second position is that of Revenue Fraud Agent I, which requires candidates who possess knowledge, skills and mental development equivalent to completion of four years of college, with major course work in accounting, law enforcement, business administration or pre-law.

Candidates for either position must be at least 21 years old and possess a valid Illinois driver's license, complete a basic law enforcement program within the first year of employment, and must be willing to work irregular hours and travel frequently. Duties include conducting inter- and intrastate criminal investigations involving violations of Illinois tax laws, conducting raids, arrests, searches and seizures, and working closely with other law enforcement agencies.

Applicants should contact the Illinois Department of Central Management Services, Springfield, IL 62706, to request Form CMS-100 for either position. The form must be completed and returned to Central Management Services. Applicants must also submit a resume to Laurence P. Julcrone, Deputy Director, Illinois Department of Revenue, Investigative Services Bureau, 160 N. LaSalle St., Room 201, Chicago, IL 60601.

New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences

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John Fitzgerald,
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Upcoming Events

JANUARY 1985

- 7-8. **Hostage Recovery: On the Street and in Correctional Institutions.** Sponsored by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.
- 7-9. **Introduction to the Application of Microcomputers to Law Enforcement.** Presented by Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$230.
- 7-11. **Analysis of Law Enforcement Data.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 7-11. **Police Traffic Operations and Safety.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 7-11. **Counterterrorism and Hostage Rescue.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 7-18. **Crime Prevention Technology and Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 7-18. **Police Instructor Training.** Sponsored by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 7-March 15. **21st Command and Management School.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$1,000, plus \$100 for books.
- 7-March 15. **School of Police Staff and Command.** Sponsored by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$1,600.
- 9-10. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$65.
- 9-11. **Police Interview and Interrogation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.
- 10-11. **Alarm Systems and Theft Prevention.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.
- 14-15. **High Risk Incident Management.** Sponsored by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Irving, Tex. Fee: \$175.
- 14-15. **Tactical Approaches to Crimes in Progress.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.
- 14-16. **Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 14-18. **Public Safety Training Officer Development Workshop.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

- 14-18. **DWI Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 14-18. **Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.
- 15-16. **Pursuit Driving.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 15-16. **Hospital Security Seminar.** Presented by the International Association for Hospital Security. To be held in Orlando, Fla.
- 16-17. **Supervisory Principles for Communication Center Personnel.** Sponsored by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.
- 16-17. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$65.
- 17-18. **Computer Security: Detection and Investigation.** Sponsored by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.
- 21-23. **Microcomputers in Criminal Justice.** Presented by the National Police Institute. To be held in Warrensburg, Mo. Fee: \$225.
- 21-25. **Microcomputer Programming with Database Management System.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$550.
- 21-25. **Traffic Accident Record & Analysis.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 21-25. **Unconventional Personal Combat.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 21-25. **Investigators' Usage of the Personal Computer.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$695.
- 21-February 8. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 21-February 15. **Principles of Police Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$750.
- 21-February 15. **Police Traffic Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$750.
- 22-23. **First-Line Police Supervision.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of

- John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.
- 22-23. **Terrorism in the 1980's.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.
- 22-23. **Conducting Security Surveys.** Presented by Milwaukee Area Technical College.
- 23-24. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Atlantic City, N.J. Fee: \$65.
- 28-29. **React, Fire, Win.** A seminar presented by Wincom Inc. in conjunction with the National Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Lancaster, Pa. Fee: \$75.
- 28-30. **Terrorism in the 80's.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 28-February 1. **Microcomputers in Criminal Justice.** Presented by the National Police Institute. To be held in Warrensburg, Mo. Fee: \$325.
- 28-February 1. **Advanced Surveillance Photography.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

FEBRUARY

- 4-5. **Intelligence Gathering and Analysis.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.
- 4-5. **Cargo Security.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$395.
- 4-6. **Tire Forensics for the Traffic Accident Investigator.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$250.
- 4-8. **Special Topics in Personnel Management for Public Safety.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 4-22. **Crime Prevention Theory, Practice and Management.** Sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$775.
- 5-7. **Officer Survival.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 6-8. **Practical Crime Analysis.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.
- 9-10. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Boston. Fee: \$65.
- 11-13. **Microcomputers in Criminal Justice.** Presented by the National Police Institute. To be held in Warrensburg, Mo. Fee: \$225.
- 11-15. **Command Post Operations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 11-15. **Seminar for the Field Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 11-15. **Counterterrorism and Hostage Rescue.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 13-14. **Dispatcher Stress/Burnout Reduction.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$235.
- 18-22. **Police Budget Preparation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 18-22. **Emergency Management Administration.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 18-March 1. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville. Fee: \$425.
- 19-20. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$65.
- 21-22. **Hospital Security Seminar.** Sponsored by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.
- 25-26. **Dealing with Child Abuse.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.
- 25-27. **Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville. Fee: \$295.
- 25-27. **Advanced Police Internal Affairs Workshop.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville. Fee: \$275.
- 25-March 1. **Advanced Management Practices.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 25-March 1. **Microcomputers in Criminal Justice.** Presented by the National Police Institute. To be held in Warrensburg, Mo. Fee: \$325.
- 25-March 1. **Crisis Intervention for Public Safety Personnel.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 25-March 1. **Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville. Fee: \$425.
- 27-28. **Family Violence Intervention.** Sponsored by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$250.

7. **Street Gang Seminar.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$60.
- 11-12. **Officer Survival.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.
- 11-12. **Street Survival.** Sponsored by Calibre Press. To be held in Fairfax, Va. Fee: \$65.
- 11-15. **Computer Technology in Law Enforcement I.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 11-15. **Hotel/Motel Fire Prevention and Safety Management.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 11-15. **Managing the Selective Traffic Enforcement.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 11-22. **Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.
- 11-22. **Police Supervision.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.
13. **Active Countermeasures.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College.
- 13-15. **POLEX Legal Forum.** Presented by the Police Executive Development Institute, Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$195.
- 13-15. **Robbery/Burglary Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$300.
- 13-15. **Contemporary Issues in Police Administration: Civil and Vicarious Liability.** Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. To be held in Dallas, Tex.
- 14-15. **Active Countermeasures - Instructor Training.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College.
- 21-19. **Internal Affairs Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$250.
- 18-20. **Microcomputers in Criminal Justice.** Presented by the National Police Institute. To be held in Warrensburg, Mo. Fee: \$225.
- 18-22. **Prevention of Family Violence.** Sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.
- 18-22. **Advanced Strategic Reaction Team Training.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 18-22. **Computer Technology in Law Enforcement II.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 18-22. **Investigators' Usage of the Personal Computer.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$695.
- 18-23. **Police Motorcycle Rider Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$575.
- 18-23. **Police Motorcycle Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$1,000.
- 18-29. **Managing Small and Medium-Sized Police Departments.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 18-29. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$550.
- 18-April 5. **Command Training Program.** Sponsored by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 4-22. **Second International Conference on Assessment Centers for Police, Corrections and Fire Services.** Presented by the Dade-Miami Criminal Justice Assessment Center, in cooperation with Assessment Designs Inc. and the Metro-Dade Police Department. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$250.
- 21-22. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: \$65.
- 25-26. **Fire and Arson Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$235.
- 25-29. **Microcomputers in Criminal Justice.** Presented by the National Police Institute. To be held in Warrensburg, Mo. Fee: \$325.

Directory of Training Sources

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drew Q. Sante Barbara, CA 93102

Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, c/o Capt. Sten Carter, Sarasota Police Department, P.O. Box 3528, Sarasota, FL 33578. Tel.: (813) 366-8000.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. Tel.: (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Tel.: (209) 575-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. Tel.: (419) 382-5665.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College, Gainesville, GA 30501-3697.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (301) 948-0922.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. Tel.: (302) 953-0990.

Lifestyle Management Associates Inc., 5350 Poplar Avenue, Suite 410, P.O. Box 17781, Memphis, TN 38187-0781.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

MIS Training Institute, 4 Brewster Road, Framingham, MA 01701. Tel.: (617) 879-7999.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. Tel.: (203) 655-2906.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel.: (814) 863-0262.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Tel.: (703) 662-7288

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.D. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 588-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155

Wincom Inc., P.D. Box 663, Westerville, OH 43081. Telephone: (614) 866-2739.

MARCH

- 2-3. **Street Survival.** Sponsored by Calibre Press. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$65.
- 4-5. **Report Writing for Law Enforcement Personnel.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.
- 4-6. **Commanders' Course on Hostage Incidents.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$300.
- 4-8. **Selective Traffic/Operational Level.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 4-8. **Executive Protective Services.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.
- 4-15. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.
- 4-15. **Crime Prevention Technology and Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 5-6. **Mounted Police Unit.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

Law Enforcement News

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The future in a small package:

'Microcomputer missionary' Mike Featherstone talks about being in the vanguard of the computer revolution in policing. See interview, on 11.



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